

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name _____ Mt. Bleak; Skye Farm _____ (030-0283) _____

other names/site number _____ Sky Meadows State Park _____

2. Location

street & number _____ 11012 Edmonds Lane _____ not for publication _____ N/A _____

city of town _____ Delaplane _____ vicinity _____ X _____

state _____ Virginia _____ code _____ VA _____ county _____ Fauquier & Clarke _____ code _____ 061 & 043 Zip _____ 20114 _____

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this
X nomination _____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties
in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part
60. In my opinion the property _X_ meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this
property be considered significant _____ nationally _____ statewide _X_ locally. (____ See continuation sheet for additional
comments.)

Signature of certifying official

Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property _____ meets _____ does not meet the National Register criteria. (____ See continuation sheet for
additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

_____ entered in the National Register

_____ See continuation sheet.

_____ determined eligible for the

_____ National Register

_____ See continuation sheet.

_____ determined not eligible for the National Register

_____ removed from the National Register

_____ other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Sky Meadows State Park

Fauquier & Clarke Counties, Virginia

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☐ private
☐ public-local
☒ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- | | |
|-----|-------------|
| __ | building(s) |
| _X_ | district |
| __ | site |
| __ | structure |
| __ | object |

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>23</u>	<u>10</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>27</u>	<u>10</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple listing. N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: _____
_____ DOMESTIC
_____ DOMESTIC
_____ DOMESTIC
_____ AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTANCE
_____ AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTANCE
_____ AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTANCE
_____ INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION

Sub: Single Dwelling (six)
Secondary Structure - Summer Kitchen
Secondary Structure – Wash House w/Icehouse
Agricultural Outbuilding
Storage
Agricultural Field
Waterworks – Reservoir - Cistern

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: _____

Sub: Single Dwelling _____
Single Dwelling Vacated _____
Secondary Structure – Summer Kitchen _____
Secondary Structure – Wash House w/Icehouse _____
Agricultural Outbuilding _____
Storage _____
Agricultural Field _____
Waterworks – Reservoir – Cistern - Abandoned _____

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**Sky Meadows State Park
Fauquier & Clarke Counties, Virginia**

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

☐ EARLY REPUBLIC - Federal ☐

☐ OTHER - Vernacular ☐

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation ☐ STONE – Sandstone, Limestone; CINDER BLOCK ☐

roof ☐ METAL - Tin

walls ☐ STONE; FRAME; CINDER BLOCK

☐ WOOD –

other ☐ STUCCO –

chimneys ☐ STONE – Sandstone, Limestone; BRICK; CINDER BLOCK ☐

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark “X” in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register Listing.)

☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark “X” in all boxes that apply.)

☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

☐ B removed from its original location.

☐ C a birthplace or a grave.

☐ D a cemetery.

☐ E a reconstructed building, object or structure.

☐ F a commemorative property.

☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

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Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions.)

☐ Architecture
☐ Agriculture

Period of Significance ☐ 1780-1954

Significant Dates ☐ 1780
☐ 1843
☐ 1850

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

☐ ☐

Cultural Affiliation ☐ N/A

Architect/Builder ☐ Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
☐ previously listed in the National Register
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # ☐
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # ☐

Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☒ Other See Bibliography

Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property ☐ 1,618.278 Acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1 - 18	241620	4320520	2 - 18	242370	4320560
3 - 18	243020	4320460	4 - 18	253500	4320250

☒ See Continuation sheet.

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Sky Meadows State Park
Fauquier & Clarke Counties, Virginia

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title ___ Cheryl H. Shepherd, Architectural Historian _____

organization ___ Millennium Preservation Services _____ date ___ 21 January 2004 ___

street & number ___ P. O. Box 312 _____ telephone ___ 540-349-0118 _____

city or town ___ Warrenton _____ state ___ Virginia ___ zip code ___ 20188-0312 _____

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name ___ Commonwealth of Virginia, Department of Conservation and Recreation _____

street & number ___ 203 Governor Street, Suite 213 _____ telephone ___ 804-786-4375 _____

city or town ___ Richmond _____ state ___ Virginia _____ zip code ___ 23219-2094 _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington DC 20503.

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**Sky Meadows State Park
Fauquier & Clarke Counties, Virginia**

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7. Summary Description

Sky Meadows State Park is located nearly a mile south of Paris and Route 50 in the northwestern-most corner of Fauquier County, Virginia, with a small portion extending west into Clarke County. The expansive nominated tract of 1,618 acres is comprised of 485.9 acres on the east side of Route 17 with a vast 1,132.3-acre portion lying on the west side of this Delaplane-to-Paris Road. The parkland gently slopes east from the Blue Ridge Mountains on the western border into its alternately cloud-shaded and sunlit meadows, hollows and rolling glades in this scenic valley of Crooked Run. Sky Meadows is well served by Piedmont water sources with Crooked and Gap runs and their many branches flowing through the property. Various trails including bridle, the Piedmont Overlook Trail, Vista, hiking, multi-purpose, pedestrian and cow paths for the maintenance of agriculture are integrated throughout the park. Edmonds Lane/Route 710 serves as the entrance into Sky Meadows State Park in addition to defining the southern boundary of the larger western tract. Belle Grove stands on the opposite south side of Edmonds Lane with Ovoka Farm on the northern boundary. The park is entirely surrounded by agricultural land and large cattle farmsteads. Possessing excellent integrity of setting, Sky Meadows State Park is composed of four important eighteenth and nineteenth-century plantations that have long associations with the Edmonds, Settle, Morgan and Timberlake families. There are twenty-three contributing buildings including barns, one contributing site and three contributing structures dating between 1780 and 1954. There are ten non-contributing buildings.

Stone fences dating to settlement or the division of the John Edmonds estate in 1802 and along the former Mountain Road at the perimeter of Leeds Manor, still distinguish the former parcels within the park. The many park trails are generally designed to approach the historic resources that remain at the dwelling sites. The oldest, circa 1780, one-and-one-half-story, Wayside Cottage, built by the first generation John Edmonds, stands on the rise north of the Edmonds Lane entrance into the park and above Route 17. The front door faces west into the park, and tall conifer trees and boxwood comprise the landscaping for this significant dwelling site. There is a one-and-one-half-story, frame, circa 1940, horse barn to the south of the west parking lot.

Remaining on the same side of Route 17 and about eight-tenths of a mile north toward Paris, the Timberlake farmstead is situated on a ridge. There are six contributing buildings, two non-contributing buildings and two contributing silo structures on this former nineteenth-century farm. A long, straight farm road passes a park fishing pond on the north through a gate by the frame springhouse that served the circa 1860, two-story, stuccoed-frame, Vernacular dwelling higher up the hill to the northwest. The outbuildings now date to World War II and include a one-story, frame storage shed behind the house, a frame cattle-scale building joined by plank fencing to the frame bank barn on the southwest hillside. An L-shaped machine and grain shed with a concrete block silo and a tile silo stands above the bank barn. A circa 1985 frame gas shed and a same-period frame storage shed, which face each other to the north of the bank barn on the dirt farm road, were added by the state park.

Opposite Route 17 from the Timberlake farm stands a circa 1860, two-story, stuccoed-frame, Vernacular tenant house reached by a shorter curved farm road. An old red oak tree in the front yard shades and partly obscures the residence. Outbuildings on this east farm consist of a circa 1990 frame horse barn with an earlier concrete block silo to the front side of the dwelling and two circa 1940 frame sheds standing behind the house. This farmstead, therefore, has three contributing buildings, one non-contributing building and one contributing silo structure.

The primary residence is the stone, circa 1843, Federal-style Mount Bleak mansion that Abner Settle built on the most prominent and windy hill about two miles deep into the western portion of the park. This plantation is approached by a long drive that winds up the hillside where the topography begins to visibly rise at the circa 1984 frame contact station situated a mile inward on Edmonds Lane. To accommodate visitation, a paved parking lot is on the lower front slope of the Mount Bleak mansion. A paved drive just behind the lot circles around to the circa 1843, frame carriage & corn house standing about sixty feet off of the front northwest corner of the primary

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residence. A circa 1984, one-story, cinder-block picnic shelter is thirteen feet from the west gable end of the carriage house, but this modern park building is painted white to match its neighbor and resembles a loafing shed in design. Stone steps lead up from the front parking lot to the centered flagstone sidewalk to the entrance of Mount Bleak. The front dooryard of the mansion is landscaped with various trees including crabapple, a black walnut, a elderly Kentucky Coffee tree and sweet cherry.

A one-story, timber-framed building used as a secondary kitchen in the 1940s may have been relocated to the Mount Bleak west dooryard about that time. The building has a raised stone English basement, and a twentieth-century ice house is below ground. A circa 1843, one-and-one-half-story, log summer kitchen stands near the southwest corner of the frame wing on the mansion. Completing the Mount Bleak dooryard setting, a circa 1943, frame, Ranch-style guest house stands down the south slope from the log kitchen. An addition to accommodate the park use has adapted this building into a visitor's center containing public bathrooms, offices and a gift shop. Composed of a chicken house, hay barn, a machine shed and loafing shed, the circa 1954 Mount Bleak barn complex is still further southwest of the visitor's center.

The circa 1845, one-and-one-half-story, frame Meeting House with a non-contributing frame woodshed in the rear yard stands about four tenths of a mile northwest of the Mount Bleak setting. There are two circa 1940 frame loafing sheds northwest off of the Piedmont Overlook Trail and out of sight of the Meeting House. The Edmonds' Leeds Manor leasehold, later the plantation of Raleigh Colston (3rd), was reduced to a ruin in the early 1930s. The Snowden dwelling, meat house and outbuilding ruins that could have been built just after the 1787 lease to John Edmonds, remain southeast of the Gap Run Trail where the land rises toward the Blue Ridge Mountains. Overall, the establishment of Sky Meadows State Park, causing the addition of related accessory buildings and signs, has been sympathetic to protecting the integrity of the historic resources.

Wayside Cottage, contributing building, circa 1780: Wayside Cottage is situated on the hill just north of Edmonds Lane and faces west into the park presently. When built in the late eighteenth century for John Edmonds, the façade more likely was on the east elevation overlooking the Shenandoah Road, now Route 17. Although Route 17 has been altered and relocated in places in the valley in the twentieth century, early plats and maps have the road on the east side of the house just as Gilmer indicated in 1863. The road was, however, moved closer to the house in the 1950s. The one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, stuccoed-frame dwelling has a stone foundation and a standing-seam-metal gable roof. The corbeled, five-course American-bond, exterior-end chimney above a stone foundation on the south elevation sets off from the gable appropriately to the late-eighteenth-century date of the dwelling. This distance would be more prominent except for the extension of the roof beyond the rake, which probably occurred in the twentieth century to redirect drainage. Although the stone foundation below a brick chimney suggests reconstruction, the upper portion is also laid in early common mortar. Perhaps the bricklayer reasoned that stone would longer survive alternating freezing and thawing underground. The American-bond brick pattern was only occasionally used in the late eighteenth century, so it is notable on Wayside Cottage, if original.

The present west front entrance has the remains of a classical surround with fluted pilasters and a rectangular cap. The impression of a pediment can be seen above in the plaster. This likely non-original detail was probably removed when the cornice was boxed and the corners returned in the twentieth century. The raised-panel door is stained. Six-over-six, replacement aluminum windows with wood sills and plain wood lintels flank the entrance. Louvered wood shutters are on all windows on all elevations. A six-over-six, double-hung-sash, aluminum window is on each side of the brick chimney on the south gable end on both stories. The second-story windows are smaller and not set directly above those on the ground floor. The east elevation, *now the back* side of the house, has an enclosed two-bay, one-story, frame porch with a standing-seam-metal shed roof at center that obscures the entrance. This porch has two six-over-six, double-hung-sash, aluminum windows on the east elevation and a storm door surrounded by weatherboard on the south end. A six-over-six, double-hung-sash, aluminum window is on the south of the addition

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in the main block. The cellar bulkhead with a double-leaf board-and-batten door, is under this window. On the opposite north end, the original window opening was decreased for a smaller, six-over-six, aluminum sash. A centered gabled dormer with a six-over-six, aluminum sash window is an addition to the roof. There may be an original cornice molding below the later-added boxed cornice on this east elevation.

The north gable end is interesting. There were apparently two exterior-end chimneys on stone foundations, now removed, leaving the inner stone course keyed into the foundation as evidence. An off-center cinder-block flue now rises up the wall. The lower-story windows are six-over-six aluminums. A paired six-over-six aluminum window is above center where an earlier opening is questionable, and a louvered vent is in the gable.

Interior – Cellar access can only be achieved from the east bulkhead. A concrete floor is in the entry for the furnace on the west wall. This room is six feet wide. A dirt and lime floor is in the central chamber. A nine-to-ten-inch hewn summer beam stretches east-to-west rather than north-to-south. A five-foot crawlspace is north of the eighteen-inch-deep stone wall. A feature that warrants investigation is the ten-foot-six-inch-deep crawlspace to the west. This is the same measurement as the added front porch on Yew Hill near Delaplane.

Primary Floor - Beginning with a hall-and-chamber plan in 1780, the fireplace-heated hall with a boxed northeast corner stair was on the south end of the house, and two divided heated chambers were on the north. There was no elaboration in the north chambers except for a baseboard, while the more formal hall was further detailed with a hand-carved, molded chair rail with a bead on the bottom edge of the under board. In the twentieth century, the hall was partitioned to make a living room west of a corridor, bathroom and small southeast bedchamber. When the partition was inserted, the chair rail was moved forward from the east wall to this new division rather than removing the important detail from the other three walls of the former hall. The inserted central partition running south-to-north is in the line where the Period I fireplace was formerly on the south wall. To achieve space for the bathroom, the four winder steps in the hall were flipped over to the north corridor as evidenced by the wire nails and un-worn treads. T-head wrought nails are in the rest of the heavily-worn steps above. Probably to achieve more space, the fireplaces have been removed from the northwest chamber, now a dining room and the northeast chamber, now a kitchen. These former fireplaces were likely well intended to heat this colder end of the house. The unaltered walls and ceiling on this floor are plastered, while the partitions are of drywall material.

The second floor contains two bedchambers and a central stair hall, typical of the late-eighteenth century. However, the south chamber was partitioned and reduced in size to accommodate a bathroom. Otherwise, the walls and ceiling are plastered. The north bedchamber has the paired window alteration. The attic framing, which has entirely held its circa 1780 integrity, deserves mention and future documentation. The pit-sawn and hewn oak rafters have pegged mortise-and-tenon joints, but at least one set is split half-lapped and fastened with rose-headed wrought nails through the tongs, perhaps recognized as a split fork in a tongue-and-fork joint. The roof sheathing still retains the original wrought wood-shingle nails throughout. Also remarkable, there are pegged pit-sawn extender rafters lap-joined just above the plate to the pit-sawn primary rafters on the west. Just above the joint, diagonal struts are further lap-joined and wrought nailed to the primary rafter and finally nailed to the joists for additional support. The extender rafters are a second suggestion of a porch on the west side of the house and built in Period I or very close to it. If it was indeed fully executed, this suspected porch may be enclosed within the wall of the present front of the house, which has an exterior width of twenty-eight feet and eight inches or the rafters may have been cut when the cornice was boxed.

Although Wayside Cottage has been heavily altered, its original, circa 1780, form and hall-and-chamber plan remain discernible. The dwelling is not engulfed in overwhelming additions. Thus, John Edmonds's mansion retains its historic integrity and makes an important late-eighteenth-century contribution to the architectural significance of Sky Meadows State Park. Today, the chief park ranger resides in the dwelling.

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Horse Barn at Wayside Cottage, contributing building, circa 1940: Now used for storage, this one-and one-half-story, three-bay, board-and-batten frame stable has a cinder-block foundation and a standing-seam-metal gable roof. The building is situated out to the southeast of the paved parking lot on a knoll. The east front elevation has a Dutch board-and-batten door flanked by a six-light casement window on the south and paired sliding, six-light windows on the north. There were probably three Dutch stall doors on this elevation originally until its adaptation for storage. The roof extends to a three-bay colonnade to shelter the horses. A Dutch door is on the south gable end, and a hay door is in the gable. The building is one of two outbuildings shown on a 1953 highway plat when a secondary drive passed between it and the cottage.

Contact Station, non-contributing building, circa 1984: This one-story, one-bay, frame building is situated about a mile straight into the park on Edmonds Lane and serves as the first information station where honor fee-payment envelopes are acquired. Rangers lock the wooden gates on the east and west sides across the road to Mount Bleak at the expiration of daily park hours.

Mount Bleak Mansion, contributing building, circa 1843: The circa 1843, Federal-style Mount Bleak mansion faces north. The original dwelling is of stone with a circa 1850, two-and-one-half-story, frame wing to the west. The two-and-one-half-story, five-bay-wide, uncoursed rubble stone, main block has a raised English basement, a standing-seam-metal gable roof and two interior-end stone chimneys. The boxed cornice has four shallow moldings below and a feathered fascia. Three wooden steps above a cast stone step lead up to the one-story, one-bay, pedimented porch supported by chamfered posts with dissimilar caps. Squared pilasters flank the central raised-panel door that sets more than two feet deep into the stone facade and is surrounded by a bolection molding, raised-panel jambs and over-panel. A three-light rectangular transom is above the entrance. Two nine-over-six, double-hung-sash, wood windows with wooden sills and lintels are on each side of the entrance. The sash is surrounded by a heavy bolection molding on the frame. The five-ranked, six-over-six, double-hung-sash windows on the second story are similar in framing. Wood louvered shutters are on both stories. The five three-light, wood awning cellar windows are also detailed with a bolection molding. The east windows retain horizontal wooden bars, but they may be replacements.

The east gable has a six-light, wood casement window with a wood sill and lintel in the attic opening to the north side of the chimney. A plain rake board appears to cover the beaded one below that still remains uncovered on the opposite west end. Evidence of a removed porch can be seen in the stone on this east end. Uncommon to the Federal style, the fenestration on the south rear elevation is asymmetrical. The stuccoed first story under the five-bay, full-width porch has four bays including two dissimilarly-sized doors in the center flanked by a nine-over-six, double-hung-sash window on the east and west. The center raised-panel door has a heavy hewn wood sill and wood lintel. To its left (west) is a four-inch taller and narrower, most unusual, Dutch raised-panel door recessed twenty-two inches into the dining room. This door also has a heavy hewn sill and has nineteenth-century integrity. The Dutch door would enable easier food service from the exterior kitchen to servants waiting in the dining room.

The second story has three six-over-six, double-hung-sash, wood windows with wood sills and lintels. Wood louvered shutters are on these windows. The first-story porch stands on a stone foundation and has chamfered posts supporting the standing-seam-metal shed roof. The ceiling is wainscoted in keeping with the front porch. The entire stone house was fully stuccoed either immediately following construction or sometime before the frame wing was attached to the west gable. Stucco remains on the stone of the west gable in the attic connection of the frame wing.

Frame wing, circa 1850: Although equal in stories to the stone main block, this addition is lower in height for two important reasons. First, the frame wing does not have a raised English basement as the stone house has. Secondly, the builder apparently intentionally dug deeper and lowered the frame wing's foundation so the addition would not dominate or diminish the status of the main block. This three-bay, two-and-one-half-story, weatherboarded frame

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wing has a stone foundation, a standing-seam-metal gable roof and an exterior-end stone chimney on the west gable. The fenestration is asymmetrical on the north front elevation, being composed of a six-over-six, double-hung-sash wood window on the east, distanced from the two closely-spaced, six-over-six, double-hung-sash wood windows at the west. The weatherboard is twentieth century. There is a corner board. The opposite south rear elevation is four bays wide following alterations to accommodate park usage. The six-over-six, double-hung-sash, wood window at the west appears original. A single-light, raised-panel door follows toward the center but has a board-and-batten door abutting its east right side that opens into stairs to the second floor. A stairway with only exterior access would be an unusual feature if it were original, but it is not. Layers of architectural evidence indicate that the stairway was relocated in the late nineteenth century. When originally built, the first-floor winders began in the west chamber with the stairs rising up to the second floor in the east bedchamber. Just inside the exterior board-and-batten door, the east stair wall is clearly patched where the former opening was for the steps to turn into the west chamber on the first floor. A Plexiglas-covered opening reveals circular-sawn lath fastened with cut nails in this patch. Therefore, the exterior access to the stairs is not original. The final existing opening on the south elevation is to the east, which leads into the public bathroom recess. A partly-enclosed, full-width porch with a standing-seam-metal shed roof is across this south elevation of the frame wing.

Interior - The cellar entrance for the main block is at the west end on its south elevation. Wood stairs down from the porch arrive at a heavy board-and-batten door. Exposed split lath fastened with cut nails was found on a few joists lending additional support to the 1843 date of construction. The floor is now poured cement. Log joists run north-south except under the hall where they are east-to-west. The west chamber only was originally plastered with the log joists broad-axed on the bottoms to accommodate the lath. The fireplace in the stone chimney on the west end has been bricked in. There is no cellar under the frame wing, but crawlspace access reveals the hewn sill is about two feet lower than the sill on the stone house.

Primary floor, circa 1843 main block - The front door opens directly into the central stair hall. The interior side of this raised-panel door and all others on this floor are faux-grained. The back door in the hall is not quite aligned with the front door. The three-ranked stairway with straight balusters rises up the west wall. The stair ends are detailed with an applied carved wood spiral design that resembles a triple flattened bass clef. A pendant drops from the upper turned newel. The handrail appears to be walnut and has carved complex turns more often than spliced angles. The owner's status is demonstrated with this fine stairway. The first-floor rooms including the central hall, parlor and dining room have tall baseboards finished with a torus molding, and the walls and ceilings are plastered. The intricately-carved door and window architraves throughout have bull's-eye corner blocks popular in the late Federal period. The parlor on the east has a broad stacked mantelshelf supported by round columns. Instead of a cushion frieze, it is concave and vernacular in influence. The two nine-over-six, double-hung-sash windows on the north and single centered window on the south are deep-set into the stone walls and have angled jambs. The dining room is opposite the central hall to the west. The window details in this room are similar to the parlor. The stacked mantelpiece on the west wall is less formal and supported by squared pilasters. This frieze comes to a convex point in the center, which is suggestive of the Greek Revival style. Taking advantage of the interior chimney, a cupboard with a glazed door was installed in the recess to its north apparently in the early twentieth century. The door to the frame wing is at the opposite south end of the chimney. The unusual Dutch door to the outside is in the southeast corner of the south wall.

Primary floor, frame wing: Entering through the door in the southwest corner of the dining room, the lower wing requires three steps down. Brown-painted floor boards average ten inches wide. The wing has two rooms. The chambers presently are equally sized, being just over thirteen feet long east to west, since the relocation of the partition westward seventeen inches. This alteration apparently occurred during the stair relocation. The west chamber is reached through the board-and-batten door in the northwest corner of the east room. This chamber presently serves as a kitchen. The west fireplace wall has been covered with drywall.

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Second floor, frame wing: The stairs from the exterior rise into the west room. Composed of two bedchambers, any evidence of a fireplace on the west wall of the west room is covered behind drywall, but a stove flue is evident. The wide random-width pine floor boards demonstrate the use of cut nails and a mill saw. The baseboard has a half-inch bead in the east chamber but is plain in the west, showing a degree of hierarchy in the former room. A doorway on the east wall, northeast corner leads into the east chamber. Clear evidence of the late-nineteenth-century stairway relocation is seen in the floor. Corner posts and the upper hewn girder in this room can be discerned, although they are plastered over. Off-center steps on the east wall rise steeply up to the higher second floor of the stone main block.

Second floor, stone house: There are two back bedchambers and a central stair hall with an added bathroom opposite on the front north wall in this circa 1843 house. The west bedchamber does not have a fireplace in the plastered interior chimney, and there is no hearth to suggest a formerly heated room. A closet with a double-leaf, board-and-batten door has been added in the niche between the interior chimney and the north wall. A later-cut door to the frame wing is in the southwest corner of the west wall, judging by the awkward fit of the surround. Architraves are plainer but still molded in these family quarters. Doors are board-and-batten instead of flat or raised paneled. The baseboard is lower and less elaborate, so hierarchy of rooms does remain in this late Federal-style house. The window jambs are still deep and beveled. The master bedroom on the east end has a fireplace on the east wall. Its mantel is heavier and less delicate than the one below in the parlor, the pilasters are simpler and the frieze is plain, but this is a fine Federal chimneypiece for the upper chamber. Later closets with board-and-batten doors flank the fireplace, again taking advantage of the interior chimney. The upstairs pine floors are in very good condition. Window sashes throughout the residence appear to be first-period with eight-by-twelve-inch panes and metal pins to hold the lower sash open.

Mount Bleak mansion holds very good integrity in spite of stairway relocation in the late nineteenth century, later closet installation and still later, a few minor changes to accommodate park use. Today the stone of the main block is exposed, but immediately during construction or prior to the connection of the frame wing, merchant Abner Settle stuccoed his masonry dwelling house. The application would have provided a measure of insulation on this windy high ridge. The Federal-style house is well built in the English manner and will endure for many, many years to come.

Mount Bleak Carriage & Corn House, contributing building, circa 1843: This south-facing, timber-framed building formed the northwest dooryard of Mount Bleak when a now-demolished barn stood perpendicular to its west as shown in a 1937 aerial photograph. It is a substantial building, measuring 56.6 feet long by 21.2 feet wide and appears to have been constructed in one period. This one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, frame barn has a stone foundation and a standing-seam-metal gable roof. The west end with vertical board sheathing and no battens to allow ventilation contains the corn house. A tall, broad carriage opening with a dirt floor is to its east followed by a shorter and narrower bay now storing machinery. A board-and-batten door is next in the east board-and-batten portion of the barn. The east gable end has a board-and-batten hayloft door in the gable and double-leaf sliding doors below. The carriage, wagon or machine bays have sliding wood doors on the north back wall to allow exit to the farm instead of the dooryard. The barn is so long that two hewn upper girders are scarf-joined and pegged. A board-and-batten single door is in the corn house on this elevation because this portion partly served as a stable. The west gable end has no openings.

Interior - All hewn corner posts are about twelve-inch timbers ripped or L-cut for the corner. The hewn studs, mortised into a hewn sill, are about as broad as the corner posts to accommodate the length of the building. The ceiling joists are largely rough logs with a few hewn members; however, the joists do not extend the width of the barn and are lap-joined to an extender. This initially suggested a north-south addition, but more evidence pointed toward the necessity due to the size of the building and closer proximity of shorter trees. The corn house portion has

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two horse stalls. This is an extremely well-built carriage and corn house which retains both hewn and mill-sawn timber framing. The multi-use building, rare for its age and survival, represents the oldest pre-Civil War agricultural outbuilding at Mount Bleak and within the vast Sky Meadows State Park.

Picnic Shelter, non-contributing building, circa 1984: This one-story, cinder-block masonry picnic shelter stands thirteen feet from the west gable of the carriage and corn house but resembles a loafing shed in design.

Wash & Icehouse, contributing building, circa 1850-1940: Traditionally known as a house relocated to this site for black cook Sally Marshall who wanted a summer kitchen in the 1940s, this one-story, one-bay, frame weatherboard building on a stone foundation with a standing-seam-metal gable roof has a stone exterior-end chimney on its north. Actually, the chimney is both exterior and interior and strangely constructed. Measuring 14.3' x 15.8' and facing south, four stone steps lead up to a modern flat-paneled door on this south gable end. The east side has a four-pane casement window and a six-pane window in the raised basement. An eight-pane double casement window is on the west wall where a one-bay, gabled-frame entrance to the ice cellar extends from the southwest. The board-and-batten door opens to eight deep stone steps followed by seven wooden ones down into a stone-walled icehouse which is about half the size of the kitchen above. The mortar is Portland cement.

Wash House interior – The two-foot-six-inch-tall by three-foot-two-inch-wide stone fireplace on the north wall is much smaller than the log summer kitchen's. A beehive oven with a wood box underneath is west of the fireplace. Iron doors on both are from The Donley Brothers Company in Cleveland, Ohio. There is a flagstone hearth and a circular-sawn heavy mantelshelf. The building is timber-framed with mortise-and-tenon-joined studs to girders and down braces. The rafters are mill sawn. There are recycled timbers. The foundation work, underground icehouse stonework and peculiar chimney construction do suggest a relocated building.

Mount Bleak Log Summer Kitchen, contributing building, circa 1843: The kitchen is nearly thirteen feet beyond the southwest corner of the frame addition on Mount Bleak. The chinking between the logs contains Portland cement, and several logs required replacement in the 1990s. This one-and-one-half-story, log summer kitchen stands on a stone foundation, has a wood-shingled gable roof and a south exterior-end, free-standing stone chimney. The chimney location was probably deliberate for the north winds to blow the cooking smells away from the Mount Bleak dwelling. The kitchen faces east toward the mansion for convenience of serving. This east façade is two bays wide with a six-over-six, double-hung-sash wood window to the south of a board-and-batten door. There are two heavy stone steps to this entrance. Two small ventilation openings in the stone foundation have been enclosed with stone. The north gable end is a single bay wide with an off-center, board-and-batten door. A six-over-six, double-hung-sash wood window is not directly above. Weatherboard is above the eave to the ridge on both gable ends. The only opening in the south gable end is an unusual rectangular cut in the chinking between the second and third logs west of the chimney. This opening has a modern overhead door and appears to be intended to receive firewood. While the door might be a replacement, there are inexplicable cut nail shafts under the upper inside log. The seven-foot-three-inch-wide chimney has been heavily repointed. A one-story, full-width porch stands on stone piers on the west side looking out to the Blue Ridge. This elevation is also two bays wide with a board-and-batten door and six-over-six, double-hung-sash wood window on its south right.

Interior – The one-foot-wide pine floor planks are cut nailed with small heads as used in the mansion house. The ceiling joists are hewn, and the upper floor boards are planed underneath. Some mill saw marks are visible. The earliest door frame is the cut-nailed entrance on the north gable end, while all others display twentieth-century work. Boxed stairs are in the northwest corner rising to the east and have cut-nailed, mill-sawn steps and risers. The fireplace on the south wall has a nearly five-foot-wide by four-foot-high opening. A trammel holds a heavy iron pot.

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The second floor is undivided. The north six-over-six sash window is twentieth century. Similar to those downstairs, the twelve-inch pine floors are cut nailed. The rafters are log, pegged at the ridge, and there are log collars. This floor probably served as domestic slave quarters prior to the Civil War. Overall, the nail and tooling evidence dates the construction of this summer kitchen to the same period of the Mount Bleak house.

Guest House/Visitor's Center, contributing building, circa 1943: This building is situated downhill to the southwest from the log kitchen. Facing west, this one-story, originally four-bay-wide, frame and weatherboard, Ranch-style house has a cinder-block foundation and a standing-seam-metal gable roof. A brick, exterior-end, stove chimney is on the north elevation, and an interior brick chimney is toward the south end of the south wing. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung sash. Park restrooms and offices are now in this main block. A taller, one-story, west-gable-fronting wing with International-style horizontal windows was added to the south for the gift shop and offices in circa 2000. Possibly constructed as a guest house during the Robert Hadow residency in the Mount Bleak house, the materials, scale, size and design are largely compatible with the historic resources. The alterations for the adaptive use have remained sympathetic.

Mount Bleak Chicken House, non-contributing building, circa 1995: This one-story chicken house is cinder-block masonry covered with weatherboard, probably because it is the closest barn to Mount Bleak. The building has a standing-seam-metal gable roof and a small ground-level door at the east front.

Mount Bleak Hay Barn, contributing building, circa 1954: (The barns in this southwest barnyard are dated by the rise in the land tax records in 1954.) This barn is located in the southwest barnyard below the visitor's center. This two-story, one-bay, cinder-block masonry hay barn has a standing-seam-metal gambrel roof and faces east into the barnyard. There is a hay hood above the double-leaf loft door. A double-leaf board-and-batten entrance is below. A one-story, frame machine shed abuts the south elevation and may be slightly older. The hay barn is painted white and contributes to the agricultural setting.

Mount Bleak Machine Shed, contributing building, circa 1954: Located about fifteen feet to the west of the hay barn, this one-bay, cinder-block masonry machine shed with a standing-seam-metal gable roof is gable-fronting to the barnyard.

Mount Bleak Cattle Loafing Shed, contributing building, circa 1954: This one-story, three-bay, cinder-block building is on the south side of the machine shed. The building also faces into the barnyard and has a standing-seam-metal gable roof supported by log posts.

Meeting House, contributing building, circa 1845: The Meeting House is about four tenths of a mile northwest of Mount Bleak and approached by the paved driveway that passes by the visitor's parking lot. The dwelling sets back from the old Boston Mill Road, now reduced to a trace that still has a stone fence bordering in places. Park staff has been told that this building was a toll house for the road, but no primary-source evidence has yet surfaced. Facing southeast toward Mount Bleak, the circa 1845, one-and-one-half-story, weatherboarded-frame building stands on a stone foundation, has a standing-seam-metal gable roof with two later-added gabled dormers on the front slope. The dormer windows have one-over-one sash. The cornice is boxed. A once-stuccoed exterior-end stone chimney is on the east gable end and appears original. A twentieth-century, cinder-block, flue stands behind the stone chimney. An exterior-end, brick, flue chimney stands on a stone foundation on the southwest corner of the west side, and an exterior-end stone chimney is attached to the rear addition at its west side. The south front door has a six-light window over three horizontal raised panels. A one-over-one, double-hung-sash aluminum replacement window is on each side of this entrance. The louvered shutters are vinyl. A twentieth-century, one-story, two-bay porch with straight posts supporting the standing-seam-metal shed roof has a two-ranked board rail and stands on stretcher-course brick piers.

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The east gable end has a single-light casement window in the gable at the south front side of the stone chimney and a small board-and-batten door to the crawlspace in the northeast foundation. There are no openings in the first or second rear additions on this east side. Now hidden by two north back additions, except for the one-over-one, double-hung-sash, aluminum window on the east, this back elevation likely had three openings in symmetry to the front when first constructed. Built in circa 1950 on a cinder-block foundation, the first one-story frame, standing-seam-metal, shed-roofed rear addition stretches from the east window to the west corner post. The second circa 1985 addition is similarly designed and constructed, and it may partly be an enclosed porch. There are two sliding six-light windows in this last addition on the north elevation. The single-light casement centered in the gable of the west side elevation of the main block is its only opening. The centering suggests no chimney on this elevation originally and that only the east end was heated. The two additions to the back are flush in plane with this west wall. There is a one-over-one, double-hung-sash aluminum window in the first addition and a raised-panel door in the second. The stone chimney is situated between these two openings. The odd placement and stonework of this four-foot-wide chimney calls for closer examination.

Interior - There is no cellar, but a hewn summer extends the east-west length of the house, and the joists are log. The hall with a boxed stairway in the northwest corner is the west larger room. The enclosed fireplace with a stone hearth is on the east wall of the east chamber. There is a baseboard in both rooms but no cornice. The first-period plaster may have failed as the walls and ceilings are presently drywall. The same treatment has occurred on the second floor. A kitchen and bathroom are in the north rear additions. The former back door in the hall now opens into the bathroom. The Meeting House, as its name suggests, is often used for official park business. The window replacements are disappointing, but the dwelling retains its original circa 1845 form, and the rear additions are entirely secondary.

Woodshed behind the Meeting House, non-contributing building, circa 1984: Standing in the northeast rear yard on timber posts and facing west, this is a one-story, one-bay, vertical-board frame building with a standing-seam-metal gable roof. Although this is a replacement, a small outbuilding stood in this corner in a 1937 aerial photograph. The shed is compatible in design, scale, size and materials to the Meeting House.

Loafing Shed NW of Meeting House, contributing building, circa 1940: Situated above the Piedmont Overlook Trail, this is a one-story, six-bay-wide, pole shed covered with vertical boards and a corrugated-metal gable roof. A two-bay-wide, one-story, board-and-batten pole addition on the east with a corrugated-metal shed roof probably dates to the 1950s. Although the roof overhang is Y-braced, the long building is showing signs of dilapidation.

Hog/Sheep Shelter NW of Meeting House, contributing building, circa 1940: This one-bay-wide frame feeding shed with a low-pitched corrugated-metal gable roof stands to the southeast of the pole loafing shed. Low wooden feeding troughs are on both sides of this six-foot-deep outbuilding, which appears long unused but with very good historic integrity.

Stone Reservoir, contributing building, circa 1930: This one-story, one-bay-wide, stone reservoir building with a standing-seam-metal gable roof was constructed a considerable distance up the north ridge behind the Meeting House in the 1930s to collect water which was then pumped to the Meeting House and Mount Bleak. Gable-fronting to the south with a double-leaf board-and-batten door, the building remains in good condition with excellent integrity.

Two Pit Toilets and One Shelter in Area #1 Campground, three non-contributing buildings, circa 1983: Two one-story, one-bay frame pit toilet buildings and a frame shelter designed to resemble a loafing shed are in the campgrounds situated about five-tenths of a mile west of the Meeting House. Their materials and design are typical of park-related camping utility buildings and do not detract from the historic resources.

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Snowden House and Outbuilding Ruins, contributing site, circa 1800: The Snowden ruins are located on the Leeds Manor portion of Sky Meadows State Park which is the land west of the old road trace trail called the Old Mountain Road or the Boston Mill Road in deeds. The ruins are about a mile southwest of Mount Bleak and can be reached by traveling south on the south leg of the Piedmont Overlook Trail that is east of the Meeting House and follows the Old Boston/Simpers Mill Road, AKA the Mountain Road. This route arrives at the South Ridge Trail which carries southwest about three-tenths of a mile to the stone Snowden Ruins on the east side of the mountain. The dwelling and perhaps the nearby outbuildings were reduced to ruins by a fire that occurred in 1930 or 1931 according to land tax records. In 1930, the buildings were valued at \$2,035 and given a zero value the next year with the remark, "blding destroyed."

Overgrown and not stabilized when the surveyor visited the site in the fall, the ruins consist of stone foundations that have been heavily disturbed. They include the southwest-facing dwelling that roughly measures 47' long by 30' wide (from discernible corner blocks in the rubble), an approximate 14.4' X 15' meat house at its northeast corner, a possible kitchen site, a suspected ice pit, a bank barn and probably a second tenant house. The bank barn measures approximately 40' by 30.' The dwelling house has a six-foot-wide stone chimney partly standing at its south end. The stone rubble height at the north end suggests another chimney here as well, which would be needed when the residence was extended, as it appears to have been. A nine-foot-deep porch began about three feet from the corners on the east rear elevation of the former house. Judging by the meat house ruin on this side, the backside of the house with the porch faces east toward Boston Mill Road. An octagonal cement cap covers a well about fifty-two feet from the northeast corner of the residence at the north road. No charred timbers were seen anywhere on site.

This Lot 111, containing 380 acres of the Manor, was originally leased by Lord Fairfax to John Edmonds in 1787 for the lives of three of his children with the condition that a 16' x 20' dwelling with a stone or brick chimney be constructed. In 1845, Raleigh Colston, grandson of the elder Raleigh who would be one of the triumvirate who purchased Leeds Manor from the Fairfax estate, was residing on this parcel. Apparently containing significance dating from the late-eighteenth through the mid-nineteenth century and relating to the original Leeds Manor leasehold which later becomes the residence of the third-generation Raleigh Colston, this site represents an archaeological and educational opportunity for study and interpretation by the park.

Timberlake House, contributing building, circa 1860-1880: Named for its mid-nineteenth-century owner, the side-gabled Timberlake house is about three-quarters of a mile north of Edmonds Lane and sets back a half mile from its Route 17 entrance. The two-story, three-bay-wide, stuccoed-frame, Vernacular dwelling stands on a stone foundation and has a standing-seam-metal gable roof with an off-center interior stone chimney detailed with a fine corbel course. A narrow, stretcher-bond brick stove chimney for the rear kitchen addition cuts through the back gable of the main block. The cornice is returned. Cellar evidence reveals that this dwelling was originally built two bays wide beginning at the southern end in circa 1860. J. Francis Gilmer also placed a dwelling here on his 1863 Map of Fauquier. In circa 1880, the side-gabled house was extended north a bay or room creating a hall/chamber plan, and the entrance on the original dwelling was repositioned north to near center.

Presently, the central raised-panel door is flanked by a six over-six, double-hung-sash, wood window on each side. Shorter six-over-six, double-hung-sash, wood windows are on the second story directly above the first-story windows. There is no opening above the entrance. A circa 1990, pressure-treated, two-bay-wide porch with a standing-seam-metal shed roof and steps rising from the south shelters the entrance. Although now enclosed, there were openings in the front foundation to light the raised cellar. There are no openings on the north gable end of the house, probably because of the cold north winds. There is a two-over-two, wood casement window in the gable of the south end to light the attic. A one-story, two-bay-wide, German-weatherboard, enclosed porch on a stuccoed-block foundation with a standing-seam-metal shed roof sets back a bay for the cellar bulkhead on this south end.

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The circa 1960 enclosed porch has two six-over-six, wood windows on the south and a six-over-six similar window on its front wall.

There are two, widely-spaced, six-over-six, double-hung-sash wood windows on the upper story of the west rear elevation. In circa 1915, a one-story, full-width, one-bay-deep, stuccoed frame kitchen and dining room wing with a standing-seam-metal shed roof was constructed on a stone foundation. Later in circa 1940, a similarly-designed, one-bay-wide-and-deep extension out from the center of the food service wing added the first bathroom to this nineteenth-century dwelling. The half-cellar, with only exterior access, still has a dirt floor. The stone foundation of the first-period house begins about twelve feet from the south wall. A single-light aluminum door in the enclosed porch allows entry through the south side door into the first floor of the house. The ceiling is plastered while the walls of the kitchen/dining room wing are of sheet rock. Oak floors in this addition are composed of typically narrow two-inch boards. Doors to enter the front main block from the kitchen and dining rooms have replaced windows in the former back west wall. The surround on the kitchen-to-hall door is two-and-one-half-inch-wide lateral-bead wainscoting. The south hall with a boxed corner stair at the middle west wall is the first-period, circa 1860 house. Modern horizontal-board paneling and a chair rail have been added to this room. The north chamber has a Victorian mantelpiece in period to its circa 1880 construction. There are no fireplaces, only stove flues. A door in the southwest corner of the north chamber allows an unusual second access to the corner stairs in the south room. The second floor has two bedchambers with plain baseboards. The main block has pine floors of varied three-to-six-inch-wide boards, plastered ceilings and walls.

Although Vernacular and apparently used as a tenant house since construction, the builders of the Timberlake House added design features such as the returned cornice, Victorian mantelpiece and the rarely-seen double-access stairway that enhance its architectural significance. Additionally, details, such as the lateral-bead wainscoted door frame in the kitchen, reveal not only industrialization, but also indicate the thoughtful and feasible use of materials in a rural farmhouse. Originally a single cell, additions to the back of the hall-and-chamber house for the early-twentieth-century attached kitchen and later bathroom mark the evolution of a nineteenth-century residence. The Timberlake House has been vacant for much of the last decade but retains very good historic integrity and contributes to the significance of Sky Meadows State Park.

Springhouse at Timberlake House, contributing building, circa 1860-1930: Situated below the front yard beside the gated entrance, this one-story, one-bay, frame springhouse stands on a stone foundation and has a standing-seam-metal gable roof. Although the upper framing dates to the 1940s, the underlying springhouse stonework suggests earlier construction. The interior basin and wall ledge are stone under a later application of Portland cement, visible where portions of the coating have worn away. While the most historic part remains under ground, the upper form retains integrity, and the material evolution shows a continuation of use in the second quarter of the twentieth century on this rural farmstead.

Timberlake Woodshed, contributing building, circa 1930: Located about fifteen feet to the southwest from the back of the dwelling, the one-story, one-bay, board-and-batten frame shed has a standing-seam-metal gable roof and faces south to the farm road. A poured-cement floor is inside. Since the house has been vacant for some time, the building is not used. A portion of the roof sheathing is exposed on the western slope.

Timberlake Bank Barn, contributing building, circa 1943: Built on an earlier stone foundation, judging by the common mortar in the Portland-repointed joints, the two-story, one-bay-wide, two-bay-deep bank barn has a broad low-pitched standing-seam-metal gable roof with an overhanging hay hood. Sheathed with vertical planks, the barn faces northwest in order to side gable the bank. A double-leaf hay door is under the northwest hood, but there is no second-floor loft presently. There is a double-leaf entrance below on this northwest gable end. The lower double-bay livestock floor has board-and-batten doors that open into the double-aisle shelter. With its raised-stone livestock

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story and white-painted frame upper level so prominently visible from Route 17, this bank barn is still used by a tenant farmer, contributes to the rural agricultural vista on the park and retains very good integrity.

Cattle Scale Barn at Timberlake, contributing building, circa 1943: This is a well-designed one-story, one-bay, frame utility building on a stone foundation with a standing-seam-metal gable roof in the northeast corner of the bank barn's stockyard. Also sheathed with vertical boards, a horizontal-plank chute channels the cattle into the building for weighing and loading. The barn is in good condition during its maintenance for the resident cattle.

Machine and Grain Barn at Timberlake, contributing building, circa 1943: Contemporary to the bank barn, this extensive board-and-batten frame, L-plan building was constructed on an earlier stone foundation with a substantial amount of common mortar remaining. The north ell has an off-center concrete silo connected by a cinderblock, one-bay, gabled-roof chute on the north back side. An unattached tile silo on a stone foundation remains at the northwest corner joint of the two ells. A broad opening for farm implements is in the east gable of the north ell. The south ell is unenclosed on the east elevation. The barn has a standing-seam-metal gable roof and retains integrity in form, materials and design.

Concrete Stave Silo, North side of the Timberlake Machine and Grain Barn, contributing structure, ca. 1910: The concrete stave silo stands on a stone foundation at the north ell of the machine and grain barn. This silo is remarkable for demonstrating the early concrete silo construction technique of small precast blocks joined by interlocking cement staves and further secured by metal bands and turnbuckles. The metal bands are very close at the bottom and grow more distant as the silo rises to the top. The silo at Sky Meadows State Park has particularly short blocks near the bottom. Developed circa 1906, this early small-block construction evolved in the twentieth century to the use of larger and fewer blocks with no visible metal bands.

Tile Silo at the NW corner of Timberlake Machine and Grain Barn, contributing structure, circa 1930: This unattached tile silo on a stone foundation remains at the northwest corner joint of the two ells of the machine and grain barn. Tile silos are infrequent on the Fauquier County landscape, and its placement beside the concrete stave silo allows comparison of the evolution of silo construction.

Gas Shed at Timberlake, non-contributing building, circa 1996: This frame service building with a standing-seam-metal gable roof is located well behind the Timberlake House. The shed conforms in size, scale, materials and use to the agricultural buildings on the other side of the farm road. Two gas pumps are outside the west gable.

Storage Shed at Timberlake, non-contributing building, circa 1996: This one-story, one-bay, vertical-board, frame utility building with a standing-seam-metal gable roof is directly across the farm road from the gas shed. Also painted white in keeping with the barns, this shed confirms in size, scale, materials and use.

Tenant House East of Route 17, contributing building, circa 1860-1880: Located across from Timberlake facing Route 17, Confederate Engineer J. Francis Gilmer indicated that a Chappelle lived in this dwelling on his 1863 map of Fauquier. The Vernacular house stands on the eastern portion of Randle Morgan's eighteenth-century plantation, but no section dates this early. This three-bay, two-story, stuccoed-frame dwelling stands on a stone foundation and has a standing-seam-metal gable roof with a nearly-centered, interior stone chimney. Similar in design to the Timberlake House, this dwelling does not have a returned cornice. The side-gabled, circa 1860 house also appears to have been extended in the 1880s, but in the opposite south direction. The off-center raised-panel door is flanked by six-over-six, double-hung-sash windows. The two six-over-six, double-hung-sash wood windows on the second story are asymmetrically positioned toward the center and are not directly above the first-story windows. A painted two-bay-wide porch with straight posts, a molded handrail, plain balusters and a standing-seam-metal shed roof is on the front of this residence.

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There is a parged cinderblock flue chimney on the south gable end that cuts through the rake. The attic gable window has been enclosed for a louvered vent. A six-over-six, double-hung-sash, wood window is on the first story, and the cellar bulkhead with a board-and-batten door is underneath the opening. A six-over-six, double-hung-sash wood window is in the one-bay-deep, one-story kitchen addition with a stone foundation that is aligned flush with the southeast corner of the east rear elevation. A short brick flue chimney rises from the kitchen roof. There is a circa 1920, one-story, full-width kitchen on a stone foundation with a standing-seam-metal shed roof on the east rear. A two-bay-wide, one-bay-deep, cinderblock wing was added at the south corner in circa 1950. A third one-story, one-bay, shed-roofed wing extended the last addition to the south a bay in circa 1980. There are no openings on the north gable end since this is the coldest elevation. Maintained as a residence for park staff, the Chappellear House retains good integrity and is in very good condition.

Gable-fronting Chicken House behind the East Tenant House, contributing building, circa 1950: The chicken house is built into the three-rank horizontal-board fence in the southeast back dooryard. Four substantial timber posts support this one-bay, one-story, board-and-batten frame building with a corrugated-metal gable roof. Three wooden steps lead up to the board-and-batten door in the north corner of the west front. The building is now used for storage.

Equipment Storage Shed behind the East Tenant House, contributing building, circa 1950: This one-story, one-bay, board-and-batten frame shed with a corrugated-metal shed roof is situated twenty feet to the northeast of the chicken house. The building faces north and has a wide entrance for machinery.

Lost Mountain Stable at the East Tenant House, non-contributing building, circa 1990: Situated to the northwest side of the dwelling, this one-story, six-bay-wide, board-and-batten frame barn stands on a coursed-stone foundation and has a standing-seam-metal gable roof. A one-story, one-bay, board-and-batten feeding room was added to the east side. This stable faces north and is used for the nearby Lost Mountain Bridle Trail on this eastern portion of the park. The materials, design, scale and size are in keeping with the tenant house, other outbuildings and farm setting.

Concrete Stave Silo, SE corner of the Horse Barn at the East Tenant House, contributing structure, circa 1920: This concrete silo is of the same construction as the one across the road at the Timberlake farmstead. The structure also stands on a stone foundation at the site of an earlier barn. Indicating production of fodder for feeding grazing cattle on this eastern tract, the silo is important in the agricultural history of Sky Meadows State Park.

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8. Statement of Significance

Sky Meadows State Park meets two areas of significance in local history relating to the themes of architecture and agriculture from 1780 through 1954 making it eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. Composed of four related plantations dating to the late eighteenth century, Sky Meadows State Park is eligible for listing under Criterion C for the architectural significance of the uncommon stone Federal-style Mount Bleak house built for Paris merchant Abner H. Settle in 1843. The five-ranked Federal-style façade demonstrates certain nobility, while the three-over-four ranked asymmetrical rear elevation with a most unusual Dutch-door to the dining room displays vernacular influences. Remarkable workmanship is shown in the interior details such as the three-ranked stairway with its gracefully carved, curved handrail, drop pendants from the upper newel posts and decorative stair ends. The builder revealed extraordinary acumen in the mid-nineteenth century through the equal-story, but lower-height, two-and-one-half-story, frame addition which he made subordinate by lowering into the ground. Presently a secondary contributing dwelling, the circa 1780, one-and-one-half-story, three-bay-wide Wayside Cottage at the entrance of the park is notable for its strong characteristics of the colonial Virginia hall-and-chamber house form.

The park is eligible for listing under Criterion A for its nearly 175 historic years of continuous agricultural use. The four major plantations comprising the park today were considered some of the best producing farms in the Crooked Run Valley in the 1930s and served as a significant means of support for their owners even in the midst of the second world war when new barns were raised on earlier foundations. Among the significant collection of thirteen well-preserved agricultural buildings, dating from the antebellum period through World War II, the earliest remaining circa 1843 carriage and corn house, which defines and protects the northwest dooryard at the Mount Bleak house, represents an agricultural outbuilding that is rare for its type, age and survival. The park has twenty-three contributing buildings, three contributing silo structures, one contributing ruin and ten non-contributing buildings. Sky Meadows State Park continues to have very good integrity in location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

Historic Context

Sky Meadows State Park embraces four related plantations that originated in the late eighteenth century after the 1731 Northern Neck grants of land still lying within Prince William County. The parkland is part of the 7,883 acres south of Ashby's Bent granted by Thomas Lord Fairfax to Captain James Ball and the 3,312-acre tract granted to George Carter. Another portion west of the Mountain Road was formerly Manor lands held by Lord Fairfax and later divided to the elder Raleigh Colston in 1808. The first two settlers on the James Ball grant had deserted by 1757, but their no-longer-extant dwellings were not near the house sites of significance.ⁱ Before 1770, surveyor James Wood appeared, followed by Baptist Deacon Randle Morgan in 1771, on 215 acres on both sides of the Shenandoah-Winchester-Falmouth Road of the former Carter land. The western half of this parcel would afterward become the Timberlake farm.ⁱⁱ The Wood-Morgan house no longer exists. However, the 1780 dwelling that John Edmonds of Northumberland County built on the 1,000 acres that he purchased for 600 pounds from the grandson of James Ball, deceased, fronting the Shenandoah Road does stand today in the name of Wayside Cottage.ⁱⁱⁱ

John Edmonds (1737-1798) built his one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, frame, hall-and-chamber dwelling house at the top of a hill overlooking the Shenandoah Road. In this prominent location on an increasingly-traveled colonial route, he also constructed a blacksmith shop.^{iv} As he was building his dwelling site in 1780 and through 1782, John Edmonds publicly served as Commissioner of the Provision Law and as Commissioner of the Peace for Fauquier County. Twice married to Frances Jane Wilder and Helen Shepherd Hack, Mr. Edmonds had eight children growing up in Wayside including Frances, George Washington, Margaret, Helen, Ann Nannie, Elias, William and John. He is listed in the 1785 state census with eleven white tithes, two dwelling houses, five other houses (outbuildings) and

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four cabins (slave houses).^v If it still exists, the second dwelling house is not within the boundary of Sky Meadows State Park but may have stood on parcels later divided out to his sons Elias (part of Belle Grove) or William.^{vi}

The circa 1780 John Edmonds dwelling house is a remarkable contributing building since it is the oldest remaining at Sky Meadows, and it displays strong characteristics of the colonial Virginia house form. The extant free-standing, shouldered brick chimney on the south elevation and the two stone foundations for chimneys on the north gable, which appear to have at least begun similarly, are important elements to the form of this Vernacular house. The more common hall-and-chamber plan is composed of two rooms--one larger with a stairway and a smaller chamber.

Wayside Cottage has two chambers, or possibly a later-divided chamber, north of the hall. The partition between the north chambers remains plastered so the interior timber framing cannot presently be studied to determine if the wall dates to the eighteenth century. Chambers were becoming divided, and the new space became the dining room by the late eighteenth century in Virginia. Still, space limitations required that the chamber serve multiple uses, and it contained bedsteads along with the dining table and chairs.^{vii} There are too-few eighteenth-century, one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, frame houses remaining in Piedmont Fauquier County to compare the plan for John Edmonds's dwelling. However, among those that have been studied, the circa 1781 Aspen Dale near Markham is its nearest contemporary and is said to have had the two exterior-end chimneys on its east gable originally as an indication of a partitioned interior chamber.^{viii} Yew Hill and Summerset had divided chambers heated by corner fireplaces that were served by single exterior-end chimneys when constructed in the 1760s. If John Edmonds had three heated rooms on the first floor and one on the second, he had an especially fine late-eighteenth-century dwelling house in the Piedmont. Further quality craftsmanship in the building of Wayside Cottage is displayed in the nicely-beaded chair rail and fine joinery in the attic framing.

In 1787, John Edmonds leased from Denny Fairfax, devisee of Lord Fairfax, two lots in Leeds Manor west of his fee-simple plantation for the lives of his designated children. The smaller triangular-shaped Lot 106 held 202 acres and was leased for the lives of John's sons, William and John, and daughter Ellen (Helen). The larger Lot 111 contained 380 acres with a broad rectangular-shaped core directly on the full western boundary of Edmonds's fee-simple plantation. Its northern triangular-shaped portion turned the northern edge and extended east to where Morgan resided on the former George Carter grant. Lot 111 was leased for the lives of John's children, George, Elias and Ann Edmonds, for five pounds annual rent. Conforming to the standard of the Manor leases, the lessee was to expeditiously build a sixteen-by-twenty dwelling house with a brick or stone chimney, keeping it in good repair, plant 100 apple trees and agree not to assign the leasehold to a subtenant without the permission of the grantor Fairfax or his representative.^{ix} Lot 111 is where the later-called Snowden ruins remain.

Apparently John's children did not dwell on the leasehold properties but used them for income by assigning the parcels to subtenants. It is doubtful that they obtained permission as many of the original Leeds Manor tenants assigned their three-life leases to others while maintaining the original life-term limit. The innumerable ejectment suits in Fauquier County court records document this problem for the Fairfaxes and later John and James Marshall and Raleigh Colston's heirs.^x After unlicensed assignments to unknown parties, the landlord had great difficulty collecting rent. The Fairfax Estate heirs brought suits against George and John Edmonds and Elias and John in 1799, 1807 and 1810 for back rent owed since 1798 meaning both leasehold lots were in arrears.^{xi} In 1820, John Edmonds was again charged for back rent in the Manor of Leeds due the elder Raleigh Colston who had become the owner of this portion of the former Fairfax lands.^{xii}

A recorded assignment to farm let 160 acres or half of Lot 111 for two pounds annually did occur by George W. Edmonds to John Thomas in 1803. The term of the assignment was identical to the original lease, being for the lives of George W., John and Ann (Nancy) Edmonds. The indenture further required that Mr. Thomas build a fourteen-foot-square house with a stone or brick chimney within ten years, which he must leave in good repair.^{xiii} This

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southern portion of Lot 111 appears close to the Snowden ruin site creating the possibility that the fourteen-foot-square or larger dwelling is one of the stone foundations among the ruins if built near the north line. Equally, the first sixteen-by-twenty or larger dwelling required in the initial 1787 lease, along with related outbuildings, could be among the Snowden ruins to later fall into the bounds of Sky Meadows State Park.

Patriarch John Edmonds died on the 28th of August 1798 still owning his 1,000-acre plantation in its entirety.^{xiv} His successful retention of the immense tract without a single deed of trust or parceling any portion for sale during his eighteen years of possession is truly remarkable. Very little is known or has been written about him, but he appears to have arrived in Fauquier from Northumberland with good financial means and managed his Crooked Run Valley plantation quite well. John Edmonds and his sons had the beneficial service of thirty-six slaves that further represented a measure of wealth.^{xv}

The court divided John Edmonds's landed estate to his wishes after a platted survey in 1802. His son John received the 200-acre parcel containing the circa 1780 dwelling house and blacksmith shop, daughter Margaret (Peggy) was given fifty acres across the road, son Elias was assigned 350 acres south of John, while son George received the northwest 250 acres, and their brother William obtained the southwest 250-acre corner of the 1,000-acre tract. Only the "Smith's Shop" was mentioned in the survey because the building stood at a corner point which would place it north of the intersection of Edmonds Lane and the Shenandoah-Winchester-Falmouth Road and on the Wayside Cottage lot.^{xvi}

The late John Edmonds's children would not retain their inherited property long. Elias Edmonds was the first son to sell his 350-acre portion to Paris tavern keeper Isaac Settle in 1808. The deed stated that Elias was residing on the parcel.^{xvii} Two years later, and also to Isaac Settle, Elias's brother George Washington Edmonds sold 171 acres of his inheritance.^{xviii} This tract was the southern portion of the future Mount Bleak and allowed Isaac to have deeper agricultural fields. In 1812, Isaac would build a grand Federal-style house in brick on the front 350-acre parcel that would be named Belle Grove, presently south of Sky Meadows. In 1816, George W. sold his brother John the northern seventy-nine-acre residue of his inheritance which extended the latter's 200-acre mansion tract back to the west Leeds Manor line.^{xix} Although outside the present parkland, William managed only three more years before conveying his southwestern 250-acre inheritance whereon he was residing to Hezekiah Shacklett.^{xx} Thus, in the twenty-one years since their father's death, all of his children and heirs except John, Jr., who retained the circa 1780 mansion tract now holding 279 acres, had fee-simple abandoned their inheritance.

Like his father, the younger John Edmonds, Jr. owned his undivided Wayside mansion tract until his death in 1828. His personal property inventory totaled nearly three thousand dollars including blacksmith tools valued at twenty-five dollars, a three-dollar lot of iron and a four-dollar lot of carpenter's tools. Of great architectural interest, John Edmonds, Jr., owned four andirons. Possessing three andirons lends support to the originality or early date of three chimneys on the mansion when just one stands today, and two foundations remain on the north elevation. This raises the question of a fourth chimney on Wayside, but that foundation is not visible. The fourth andiron may have been used in his summer kitchen. On the other hand, the inventory lists only two pairs of shovels and tongs, but these small tools could easily be shared between fireplaces.^{xxi}

The inventory of John Edmonds, Jr. further listed kitchen furniture, several round tables including a dining table, six bedsteads with furniture, Windsor chairs, agricultural implements and crops of oats, wheat, corn and hay. Livestock grazing at Wayside and the northern portion of Mount Bleak, where the Meeting House currently stands, consisted of hogs, pigs, seven horses, twelve cows, a bull, a steer and fifty-two sheep. John owned eight slaves at his death. The former late-eighteenth-century plantation appears to have remained agriculturally solvent into the second quarter of the nineteenth century.

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Dying intestate, John's estate remained unsettled in the name of his heirs including wife Naomi, sons Lewis and Sydnor, daughter Juliet, married to Henry Adams, and six more children. Naomi died intestate in 1837 before absolute recorded division of her husband's estate, which also embraced a thirty-acre lease lot not adjoining their property and an adjacent 100-acre portion of the leased-for-lives Leeds Manor lot. Daughter Juliet and her husband Henry Adams purchased the 100-acre Leeds Manor lot from an appointed commissioner in the court of chancery by order to sell the lands of John and Naomi Edmonds, deceased. Son Sydnor Edmonds bought the tract "on which John Edmonds dec'd resided and held in fee simple and containing 160 acres and also a lot of twelve adjoining the said mansion of lease land" in 1838.^{xxii} Sydnor paid \$5,620, while his brother Lewis paid \$3,001 for the vacant 100 acres adjoining the mansion at the same time. Their great grandfather's Wayside Cottage and plantation seems to have inspired a strong emotional and cultural bond in this third generation of the Edmonds family. Furthermore, Henry Adams and his wife Juliet Edmonds paid \$220 for eleven years of rent for the "mountain lease . . . of Mt. Land."^{xxiii} Their rental payment for tenancy appears to be on the leasehold Lot 111 of Leeds Manor.

Sydnor Edmonds would not long enjoy living at Wayside for he did not have the means of his grandfather and was forced to borrow \$2,500 from neighboring farmer Thomas Shearman which he secured with the farm in trust. Sydnor died in debt, and Wayside, described as the "mansion tract of John Edmonds, Sr. containing 160 acres," became the property of Thomas Shearman in 1845.^{xxiv} Shearman had married the daughter of Kimble Hicks who had sizeable land holdings north and northwest of Wayside. Shortly after his marriage, Shearman bought the Wood-Morgan dwelling house plantation with buildings valued at \$1,200 which had passed through two more generations of Randle's family.^{xxv} This substantial value suggests numerous agricultural outbuildings in addition to a dwelling. Thus, the addition of John Edmonds's mansion at the south was a logical extension of Shearman's plantation even though he resided at Liberty north on the Winchester-Falmouth Road.^{xxvi} As he expanded his agricultural land holdings southward, he acquired two tenant houses.

In fact, Sydnor's wife Margaret and her daughters continued to live in the Wayside Cottage, which she leased from the sale date in 1845 until she died in 1871.^{xxvii} Daughter Nannie wrote of Wayside Cottage in 1861, "After the death of Pa all our property was sold with the exception of a family of servants given by Grandpa to me. The house & garden, a lot of 10 acres we were allowed to retain by our uncles, who bought the purchased property, though we found a home with a maiden aunt, the dearest little home which now shelters us."^{xxviii} Margaret Edmonds's landlord changed after the death of Thomas Shearman in 1854 to Frederick County merchant and Bruce Town resident William Timberlake who inherited from his uncle "two farms in the County of Fauquier known by the names of the Morgan and Edmonds farms."^{xxix} From this point forward, John Edmonds's Wayside Cottage and the adjoining Morgan plantation would remain combined and known as the Timberlake Farm. William Timberlake also inherited from Shearman the store house and lots in Paris "now occupied by Abner H. Settle and W. W. Rogers, but he would remain a resident and merchant in Bruce Town, Virginia."^{xxx} Even as the Timberlake Farm passed through the family heirs until 1916, no family member appears to have ever lived on the property because the census continually showed them living in Frederick County.^{xxxi}

Although legend has long held that Isaac Settle gave the future Mount Bleak property to his son Abner as a wedding gift, court records disagree.^{xxxii} In 1842, Isaac sold his Belle Grove tract containing 321 acres to his son-in-law Lewis Edmonds, the son of John Jr. Lewis had married Isaac's daughter Elizabeth (Betsy) Settle in 1825. It was Lewis Edmonds who bargained and sold 148 acres to Abner H. Settle on the 23rd of November 1843, whereon the latter would build the Mount Bleak mansion.^{xxxiii} A descendant of Francis Settle who arrived in America from England in 1652, Abner Humphrey Settle (ca. 1810-1874) was born in Paris to tavern keeper Isaac Settle and Mary Humphrey Settle. The same year Abner was born, his father was appointed by the General Assembly as one of the founding trustees of Paris. Isaac had already opened a tavern in his Paris dwelling on a lot situated on the west side of Main Street at the northern end of town in 1800 where he also established the post office in 1805. He served as Paris postmaster for over thirty years.^{xxxiv}

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Abner Settle married Isabelle Lee Hixon of Loudoun County in 1835, but she died the next year, five months after giving birth to Thomas Lee Settle who became a physician with an office in Paris.^{xxxv} Abner married again in 1839 to Mary Ann Kyle and had eleven more children.^{xxxvi} He opened a general mercantile in partnership with William W. Rogers in the town of Paris trading under the name of Settle and Rogers that was still operating in the late 1860s.^{xxxvii} Abner was widely recognized in the county for his satirical and poignant poems, which were published in the local newspapers and delivered at public gatherings. In March of 1869, the *Warrenton Weekly Whig* published one humorous poem he wrote about his Ashby Gap neighborhood that shows his appreciation for its natural beauty and climatic changes:

. . . Tis an old fashioned village at Ashby's old gap, Where ghosts never travel, and witches ne'er rap,
With a hill on the East and a hill on the West; By South Breezes fan'd, and by Boreas caressed. Tis
a pleasant abode in a mutable clime; An bears many scars from the club of old Time, Twas founded
of yore – as you'll find on your book, by a friend of the French, one Peter Glascock; Its bounds
were not measured, so far as I know . . . I'll name thee he said, after Paris in France . . .^{xxxviii}

Indifferent to his neighbors who fronted their houses on the primary Shenandoah Road, the Federal-style Mount Bleak mansion faces north toward merchant Abner Settle's Paris store and the Boston Mill Road that he would use for his daily journey in spite of the winds that appear to have inspired its name. This was not uncommon for merchants, as William Allason had faced his North Wales country mansion in Fauquier toward his store in Falmouth in the late eighteenth century.^{xxxix} Land tax records indicate the first building on the Mount Bleak site at Sky Meadows in 1843, the same year that Abner Settle buys the 148-acre parcel. While Abner's father built his first dwelling in the village of frame, he chose brick for his Belle Grove mansion in the country, perhaps to demonstrate his success. Abner also selected masonry for his late Federal-style dwelling but apparently preferred stone, which was plentiful along the neighboring Blue Ridge Mountains. It is not known if he initially intended to leave the rubble stone uncovered, but certainly before he added the frame wing on the west end, he applied stucco which was most likely to keep out the weather on the windy hill.

Although his late Federal-period dwelling bears characteristics of the style, there are vernacular and Greek Revival-style influences. Mount Bleak is uncommonly constructed of stone and formerly stuccoed, when the smoother brick wall surface is more frequently seen on Federal-style buildings in the south. The rectangular transom above the entrance is a Greek Revival-style feature and a suggestion of the cross-over period of construction. Although bolection molding has precedence in earlier styles, this exterior window embellishment on all elevations at Mount Bleak is also seen in Fauquier on the early Greek-Revival-style additions onto Hartlands (1838) and Mountain View (1839) in Markham where builder William Sutton called the detail "Bolexion sash."^{xl} The symmetrical five-ranked façade, comprised of a central raised-panel door flanked by two nine-over-six, double-hung-sash windows with eight-by-twelve-inch panes on each side, is true to the Federal style. However, the rear elevation loses the expected rigid symmetry of openings directly opposite the front wall and is influenced by the vernacular. This back wall is only four bays wide on the first story and three bays wide on the second. While the interior parlor and dining room have two windows on their front walls, only one is on the back wall. This asymmetry has been partly influenced by the most unusual, yet apparently original, Dutch door on the back wall in the dining room to enable more efficient delivery of temperate food from the exterior summer kitchen. While it would seem more logical to have two windows bringing winter sunlight into each room on the south back wall instead of the two on the colder north front, the nobility of the five-ranked Federal-style façade may have become primary to Merchant Settle.

Abner Settle was not to be outdone by his middle-class upbringing. While his father's Belle Grove, built thirty-one years earlier, displays more interior embellishment and finely-detailed, hand-carved, Federal-style mantelpieces, Abner managed to achieve ornament in a less ostentatious form at Mount Bleak. The front entrance opens into the center hall where the three-ranked stairway with a handrail that is gracefully carved to make complex turns instead

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of spliced angles demonstrates remarkable craftsmanship and affluence. Pendants drop from the upper newel posts, and the spiraled, low bass-clef stair ends add visual interest to the side seen from the parlor. Abner apparently favored his father's faux-grained raised-panel doors at Belle Grove, for he continued the technique in his own mansion. Additional decoration was achieved in the design of the door and window architraves that are richly molded and detailed with Federal-style bull's-eye corner blocks. The broad mantelpiece with a stacked shelf in the parlor supported by columns has a vernacular, but delicate, concave interpretation of the classical cushion frieze. The dining room mantelpiece translates the cushion a step further by bringing it to a point at center, which is a Greek Revival-style influence. The tall baseboards throughout the primary floor and up the stairway are also in the Greek Revival style. The washboard in the private upper chambers is shorter and appropriately more subdued in design.

The size of the Settle family had increased to eight when Abner constructed the frame addition on the west gable of the stone house in circa 1850. Five more children would be born in the next eleven years.^{xli} The most notable accomplishment in the design of the frame addition is the builder's apparent objective to construct the same number of stories in the wing as the stone main block has but still achieve a lower-height roof through a deeper-dug foundation. Thus, more space than visibly realized from the exterior is within the addition and again represents quality workmanship. This created the most unusual feature in a nineteenth-century house of multiple steps down from the stone main block on the first floor into the frame wing, which is indeed a vernacular influence. The steps must have been difficult for Abner in later years as he complained of paralysis.^{xlii} In the fall of 1858, he ordered a variety of fruit trees for Mount Bleak from V. W. Dust and Company to be delivered to him at the Rectortown Station including six standard apple, two dwarf, six pear, two each of standard and dwarf cherry and two peach or plum. Additionally, Abner ordered plants comprised of 100 strawberries, four raspberries, four currants, one gooseberry and one blackberry.^{xliii}

Mr. Settle implemented a northern exposure protective measure by situating his substantial antebellum-period carriage and corn house in the northwest corner of his dooryard. A second frame barn once stood perpendicular to its west which suggests his intention to provide a weather shield for his dwelling.^{xliv} Certainly having the valuable horses close to the house for expedient care on the cold windy winter ridge was well planned and more typical of a colder New England dwelling site setting. Abner owned eight horses and one carriage in the 1850s showing that this agricultural building was a necessary utility to him.^{xlv} The unusual combination of an attached corn house might have been a slightly later evolution of the building, for there are still discernible horse stalls in this west end. However, the practicality of the mixed-use barn on this working middle-class farmstead demonstrates the duration and significance of agriculture through two centuries at Mount Bleak and Sky Meadows.

Merchant-farmer Settle increased his Mount Bleak agricultural land through the acquisition of adjoining parcels. Prior to buying his mansion tract in 1843, he gained just over thirty-six acres in Leeds Manor near the southwest corner of his 148-acre home site. In 1849, another thirteen acres of the Manor lands came into his possession, and these consisted of a residue of a lot sold to Raleigh Colston's grandson Raleigh. In 1860, Abner bought of Daniel Smith the Manor parcel called Leedswood of 143.5 acres west of the Mountain Road bordering his western Mount Bleak boundary. This forest, which probably yielded additional building timber, comprised the unimproved residue of 500.5 acres containing the home place of Raleigh Colston, son of Thomas -- the elder Raleigh's son, from an uncertain date before 1845 through 1854.^{xlvi} Leedswood also held part of the southern portion of John Edmonds's 380-acre leasehold that changed to fee-simple ownership when the Colston heirs sold the 500.5-acre tract to their sibling because he earlier claimed the three-lives lease and lived there before 1845. Daniel Smith, a Leesburg merchant and resident, bought the 500.5-acre tract with buildings valued at \$1,500 from the younger Raleigh Colston and his wife Gertrude in 1854.^{xlvii}

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Before Abner Settle added the Leedswood land to Mount Bleak, the county assigned a \$9,000 cash value to his farm planted largely in wheat, yielding 680 bushels, and 400 bushels of Indian corn that may have been stored in the corn house in 1850. His primary livestock was 120 sheep, and he raised twenty-three hogs that year. The sheep were apparently sold, but the swine count doubled during the next decade. Abner also produced a fair amount of beeswax and honey at Mount Bleak^{xlvi}. Six adult slaves worked the plantation in 1850 which grew to ten when four reached the age of sixteen during the decade. The 1860 agricultural census offers that Abner Settle held 350 acres of improved land with 100 acres of unimproved. The taker valued his farm at \$15,600, a \$4,600 increase due to additional acreage, and his livestock was comprised of fifty swine, with twenty-seven cattle, seven milk cows, eight horses and two working oxen yielding a \$1,815 value. Wheat was still the largest crop, yielding 500 bushels, followed by 400 of oats, 350 bushels of Indian corn and only thirty-five and thirty bushels of rye and potatoes.^{xlix}

Nine children remained at home in 1860 with the eighteen-year-old Isaac being a clerk in Abner's store.ⁱ His eldest son, Thomas Lee Settle left Mount Bleak in the early 1850s to study with Dr. Albin S. Payne in Paris. He graduated from Castleton Medical School in Vermont in 1856 and interned at the Louisville Hospital in Kentucky through 1858 when he opened his own office in Paris. With the Civil War on the horizon, Dr. Settle, joined Turner Ashby's 7th Virginia Cavalry and was at Harper's Ferry in December of 1859 during John Brown's raid. After Brown's execution at the gallows, Dr. Settle was called to check his pulse and pronounced him dead.^{li} During the war, Dr. Settle was appointed surgeon of the Confederate Army with attachments to the 11th and 12th Virginia cavalries and concluded at Fort McHenry as a prisoner of war in 1865.^{lii} He resumed his medical practice in Paris after the war.

The war years were tense for the Settle and Edmonds families with each having three enlisted sons. Isaac "Cap" Morgan Settle enlisted with the 6th Virginia Cavalry in 1861 and rose to corporal in eighteen months as a member of the horse detail. Isaac was in the battle at Fairfax Court House on the 1st of June 1861 which took the life of the first Confederate, Captain John Quincy Marr of Warrenton.^{liii} Furloughed on the 29th of August 1863, young Isaac joined John S. Mosby's Rangers on 8 October 1864 just four days after his seventeen-year-old brother Abner Carroll Settle accepted full duty with the notorious raiders. Isaac was involved in the Manassas Gap Railroad skirmish at The Plains that very day. Both of Abner and Mary Settle's sons survived without wounding. A photograph of Abner Carroll in uniform along with six other members of Mosby's command was taken on the southeast front corner of the Mount Bleak house in circa 1865.^{liv} His cousin Clem also stands in the group. Abner Carroll paroled out in 1865 at the age of 18 and was described as having blue eyes, light hair and complexion and standing at five-feet-four-inches tall. The cavalry records provide no description of Isaac Morgan Settle. Their Belle Grove cousins, Benjamin Sydnor Edmonds, Clement West Edmonds and Edward Gilbert "Bud" Edmonds were also in Mosby's 43rd Battalion for all or part of their enlistment.^{lv}

The Confederate and Federal armies both passed by Mount Bleak on the busy Piedmont-to-Paris Road, so called since the building of the railroad at Piedmont Station. Living with nerves on edge, Nannie Edmonds in Wayside Cottage reported having to quickly remove to Paris with the advancement of threatening troops on the 18th of July 1861.^{lvi} An ongoing effect of the war on the valley, her cousin Amanda Edmonds of Belle Grove wrote in her diary on the 2nd of November 1862 that fighting was going on somewhere below Paris and all residents were ordered to leave their homes at dinnertime. The main road was blocked by wagons so she detoured through Mount Bleak and observed, "I took to the hills and saw our men drawn in line of battle and artillery planted to give the Yanks a reception."^{lvii} However, as darkness came, no battle had occurred, and Amanda returned to Belle Grove where she found a dozen soldiers. She noted a few days later that a deserter dined at Mount Bleak where other soldiers would find hospitality and food as the war continued.^{lviii}

As Confederate Gen. J. E. B. Stuart's men began to draw back through the valley from the forces of Generals Gregg and Pleasanton at the Battle of Upperville on the 21st of June 1863, Amanda anxiously noted that "the Yankees are advancing rapidly. We girls walk up the hill, and there have a fine view of both sides firing until Stuart's retreat was

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so near us we returned in order to see the bear at a nearer view.”^{lix} Since Belle Grove is largely in meadow, the hills that Amanda again climbed for a better view had to be at the high point of Mount Bleak which sets back deeply into Sky Meadows State Park. Yet, in the midst of war in October of 1863, Amanda still found peace and beauty as she wrote, “I enjoy a lone and solitary walk to Mt. Bleak this evening surrounded by the decaying beauties of autumn, through the lovely piece of woods that I love to traverse.”^{lx}

When Cap and Abner Carroll returned from the war, they found barren fields, the loss of livestock at Mount Bleak and their father’s health in decline. Apparently a stroke left him with crippling paralysis. Abner Settle sold Mount Bleak on 342 acres along with ninety acres on the ridge formerly in the Manor to Thomas Glascock in December of 1866.^{lxi} Abner, wife Mary Ann and their youngest children moved south to Piedmont Station where he had bought the brick Ashby Depot, warehouse and store house on eighteen acres from B. C. Shacklett. Abner Settle and William W. Rogers apparently relocated their store from Paris to Piedmont Station as well.^{lxii} Ten months after their son Gales stepped on ice in the creek and drowned, Mary Ann died in December of 1867 at Piedmont after a sudden illness. Abner Humphrey Settle remained at Piedmont Station a few more years but appears to have lived the last days of his life in Berryville at Crows Nest with his daughter Isabelle until his own death in 1879.^{lxiii}

Glascock quickly parted with Mount Bleak and the mountain land with a conveyance fourteen months later to George Meacham Slater who became the third member of Mosby’s Rangers to reside in the mansion.^{lxiv} Born in Maryland, Slater was in the Civil War early in 1861 with Gen. J. E. B. Stuart’s 1st Virginia Cavalry, twice wounded and among the first fifteen men detailed to Mosby within days after the 43rd Battalion formed at Rector’s Cross Roads on the 10th of June 1863. Dashing in uniform, Slater suffered a third wound in the leg when ambushed by the 13th New York Cavalry in August of 1864 at Fairfax Station. Always involved in action, he helped the mortally-wounded General Stuart down from his horse and into an ambulance at Yellow Tavern on 11 May 1864.^{lxv} Three months later, the Federals shot randomly through Ludwell Lake’s window and hit Mosby in the stomach. Managing to conceal his identity from the Federal officers, Mosby was quickly removed to widow Glascock’s house where he found George Slater waiting. Mosby asked, “George, look at my wound; I think I am shot just like Stuart,” but Slater examined his leader and determined that he was not that gravely injured.^{lxvi}

One of his former comrades noted that Slater accompanied Commander Mosby on nearly every raid and battle, winning admiration for his skill and courage and that “no one did more than Mr. Slater to win fame and honor for that great partisan leader.”^{lxvii} Slater and Mosby maintained a life-long friendship after the war. Colonel Mosby’s son John, who became a newspaperman, frequently stayed overnight at Mount Bleak.^{lxviii} Slater shunned mechanization as he planted corn and enjoyed cattle farming at Mount Bleak which was generally called the Slater home place during his unprecedented fifty-five years of ownership and for sometime after his death in February of 1923.^{lxix}

His son and only heir George H. Slater inherited Mount Bleak, but he died intestate just three months after his father. George H. had purchased the adjoining Timberlake Farm in 1916. The rented farms became the subject of two subsequent estate divisions involving informative depositions over the next eighteen years, which provide insight into the architectural and agricultural state during the Great Depression period.^{lxx} C. E. Strother, the son of G. T. Strother who briefly owned and only cultivated the farms, informed that his father had purchased both from Mrs. George [H.] Slater and children after her husband’s death. The acreage of the farms was incorrectly reversed in all discussions, when Mount Bleak actually contained 342 acres and Timberlake held 325, however. C. E. Strother’s following deposition reveals that the Mount Bleak mansion had not changed in room plan since Abner and Mary Settle built the dwelling and the frame addition. Further, the depression had caused even prime agricultural real estate to be halved in rental value. He deposed:

There are two buildings on the 325 acre tract, one tenant house of five rooms [Meeting House], also the

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main residence part stone, and part frame, four rooms in the stone part and four rooms in the frame part.

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This was the Home Place of the elder Mr. Slater [George M. Slater]. There is a barn and outbuildings. I think this place is really worth \$15,000. It is a beautiful location, all good land, good neighborhood; could not be better. In normal times the place ought to rent for six hundred dollars a year, but in these depressed times you could not get three hundred dollars for it.^{lxxi}

The Timberlake Farm was described as having two tenant houses, "one is six rooms and one is five or six rooms, both frame buildings in very good repair. Then this place has a good cattle barn, good horse barn and granary."^{lxxii} By this time, Wayside and the Vernacular stuccoed frame dwelling could both have five or six rooms, and both appear to have been well maintained even in these hard times. The extant bank barn is the referenced cattle barn, and the granary appears to be the one standing above on the hill with the concrete stave and tile silos. The indicated horse barn could have stood on the stone foundation of the connected ell to the granary or be the one standing at Wayside Cottage. Although Mr. Strother suggested an equal sale price for Timberlake and Mount Bleak, he considered the former of better farming quality, probably because more of the land was in meadow and not wooded. He stated, "It is all naturally blue grass land. This farm has been badly farmed in later years, but it is really as good, if not the best farm in that country. I consider this the best producing farm on the road from Delaplane to Paris."^{lxxiii} It is notable that the agricultural buildings Mr. Strother described in 1934 on the best producing farm along the road are those that stand largely in the same form today.

Thomas B. Glascock, a Slater cousin and the son of the earlier brief owner, bought both Mount Bleak and the Timberlake Farm from the Strother estate. Appraised at sixty dollars per acre with a combined cash rental value of the farms in 1926, they brought only twenty-three dollars an acre in 1934 in spite of their architectural and agricultural quality. Thomas and Mary Moore Glascock lived at Montmorency in Upperville, so Mount Bleak and Timberlake remained combined as tenant farms. In 1942, however, Virginia H. Wood, the daughter of Warrenton resident architect Waddy Butler Wood and Elizabeth Lindsay Lomax, acquired Mount Bleak as a summer and weekend residence for her sister Elizabeth and her husband Robert Hadow, a British subject.

The Hadows were stationed in Argentina in the early 1940s when Waddy B. Wood, who was noted for designing several important Washington, DC buildings including the Department of the Interior, became ill, and Elizabeth wanted to return to Virginia to be near her parents. Mr. Hadow apparently requested and received a transfer to the British Embassy in Washington where he re-established as British Counselor. Robert Henry Hadow (1895-1963) was a former first secretary in the British Foreign Office from 1925 to 1940. Described by his granddaughter as an extreme anticommunist with a strong aversion to military aggression since his own involvement in World War I and distrustful of the French, Robert Hadow became an ardent supporter of the policy of appeasement of Hitler's demands in order to avoid World War II.^{lxxiv} In spite of growing tensions between the governments of Czechoslovakia and Germany, Hadow believed that relentless British pressure and negotiation would thwart an outbreak of war because Hitler had no intentions of invasion and was gambling that the threat of force would persuade "peace with honour."^{lxxv}

The Hadow family established their primary residence in Washington but summered or traveled out to Mount Bleak on warm weekends. Mr. Hadow did not find its name appealing, so he selected Skye Farm after the Isle of Skye which was dear to him. Daughter Audrey H. Michie fondly reminisced about her summers and weekends at Skye Farm, and said it was like "camping out. It was during the war. We didn't have electricity; it was hard to get. We had oil lamps. It was fun for us . . . we never had enough water, and my father was always looking for it."^{lxxvi} Food still had to be appropriately prepared in the fireplace in the summer kitchen. Mrs. Michie recalls swimming in the creek, which was probably Crooked Run, and since her father took the sole car to Washington, the mare would be hitched up to a buggy and off they would go to Paris. Other times, bicycles transported them about. Shopping was

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done in Winchester once a week. Mrs. Michie remembers playing and swimming with the Henson girl living in Wayside Cottage, and a caretaker who secured the farm lived in the "house up the hill," meaning the Meeting

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House.^{lxxvii} Other than normal repair work, Robert Hadow made only two alterations to the Mount Bleak mansion, both on the second floor in the stone main block. He created a small chamber and installed a bathroom at the top of the stairs and inserted a tiny door to the frame wing in the southwest corner of the west bedchamber.

The Hadows remained in Washington two years beyond Waddy Wood's death in 1944 to support the mother of Elizabeth and Virginia through the loss.^{lxxviii} Robert Hadow then posted in California where he learned that Queen Elizabeth had knighted him for his diplomatic service on 3 January 1953.^{lxxix} The following November, Sir Robert Hadow received an appointment as British consul-general in San Francisco which he held until his retirement at the age of sixty in 1957.^{lxxx} Virginia "Jinx" Wood sold their summer home, and the Mount Bleak mansion remained under tenancy thereafter until its incorporation into Sky Meadows State Park.

In the last fifty years of the twentieth century, the four distinctive eighteenth and nineteenth-century plantations associated with the Edmonds, Settle, Morgan and Timberlake families were brought back together as one even as intense development threatened their historic significance. The early-twentieth-century designation as the best producing farm on the Delaplane-to-Paris Road and the overall agricultural significance of the present parkland have been achieved through the compilation of long-term cultivation and livestock grazing on the four farmsteads. This tenure is represented in the maintenance and enhancement of agricultural buildings throughout its history. Although censuses and adequate personal property tax records do not exist to reinforce the assessment of the success of first planter John Edmonds in the late eighteenth century, he nevertheless continually owned his original purchase of 1,000 acres and died without encumbrances. Thus, he passed considerable portions to each of his children with son John preserving the agricultural solvency by largely sheep farming and producing 150 to 300 bushels of rye, oats, wheat and corn at Wayside Cottage. Merchant-farmer Abner Settle extended the agricultural fields at Mount Bleak for sheep, cattle and swine grazing along with planting corn, oats, wheat, rye and potatoes in the antebellum period. His carriage and corn house remains preserved as a notable architectural representation of his agricultural and transportation means.

Apparently tenanted throughout its history, the barns on the Timberlake farm bring World War II agricultural significance to the property. However, the bank barn and machine and grain barn have earlier foundations indicating previous agricultural outbuildings at this site. The reconstruction or restoration of these cattle and grain related barns during the war is remarkable and important to the local economy. The nearby cattle scale barn, the circa 1910 concrete stave silo and circa 1930 tile silo demonstrate industrial advancements, the necessity of fodder and further distinguish the span of agricultural use at Sky Meadows. After George S. Ayre, who resided at Ayreshire near Upperville in Loudoun County, purchased the 500-acre Snowden tract in 1863, he continued to rent out the farm until debt caused the leasing and sale of his other homes. He moved to Snowden as a tenant himself and paid rent to his trustee in 1882 through 1902. In the years preceding and thereafter, Snowden functioned as a cattle tenant farm. In 1883, fifty-seven head of cattle were bought for Snowden in Chicago and sent to market three years later in Baltimore.^{lxxxii}

This earlier Leeds Manor portion of Sky Meadows State Park acquired the Snowden name in 1919 when owned by farmer Rosser Campbell. His heirs held the farm when the buildings burned to no value in 1931. This tragedy coincides with a seemingly-endless drought between 1930 and 1931.^{lxxxiii} National park supporter and open space advocate Paul Mellon acquired 1,132 acres which included the 486-acre Lost Mountain tract east of Route 17 containing a stuccoed Vernacular house in 1973. Two years later, the generous philanthropist donated the land to the Commonwealth of Virginia, Department of Conservation and Economic Development for the creation of Sky Meadows State Park, in appreciation of the name given Mount Bleak by Sir Robert Hadow.

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Including John Edmonds's Wayside Cottage, Abner Settle's Mount Bleak, Timberlake Farm and the Snowden ruins, Sky Meadows State Park gates officially opened to the public in 1983 with Today Show weatherman and neighbor

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Willard Scott as master of the ceremonious celebration of Paul Mellon's gift to preserve the scenic, natural, agricultural and historic open space. The park is open year round with daily hours until dusk. There are campgrounds with picnic areas, ten miles of delineated hiking trails and five miles of bridle trails. Monthly astronomy programs in cooperation with the Smithsonian Air and Space Museum and the Northern Virginia Astronomy Club occur in the summer. Park rangers have developed popular Mount Bleak House and outbuilding tours with interpretative programs on middle-class farming and the Settle family's lifestyle. Additionally, nature programs, Civil War re-enactments, colonial cooking demonstrations, historical exhibits, the annual Delaplane Strawberry Festival and other events promote education and the history of the park along with Fauquier County.

ENDNOTES

ⁱPrince William County Deed Book R/34. Major James Ball, deceased's Division with Survey & Plat showing deserted houses of Thomas Willis and James Hooper, dated 21/29 November 1757.

ⁱⁱNorthern Neck Grant Book C/179, Thomas Lord Fairfax to Captain James Ball of Lancaster County, 7,883 acres in Prince William County by Ashby's Bent Run, 1 July 1731; Northern Neck Grant Book C/174, Thomas Lord Fairfax to George Carter, 3,312 acres of land in Prince William County at the upper thoroughfare of the Blue Ridge known by the name of Ashby's Bent, 29 June 1731; Fauquier County Clerk's Loose Papers, Chancery Suit 1839-019 *Marshall, John vs. Gibson, William*; Fauquier County Deed Book 4/27, Thomas Middleton & wife to James Wood, 215 acres whereon the said Wood now lives, 23 April 1770; Fauquier County Deed Book 4/195, James Wood and wife to Randle Morgan, 215 acres whereon the said Morgain [sic] now lives, 7 June 1771; Richard M. Wright, Jr. "The Morgan Genealogy," prepared for Marshall Stove Morgan, n. d. Sky Meadows State Park Files, Delaplane, Virginia. Raised by a family of Baptist ministers, Randle Morgan and his wife Martha had recently migrated from Bucks County, Pennsylvania. His grandson William Morgan, the last family resident, died in 1835 possessing multiple volumes of the New and Old Testament, Brown's Dictionary of the Bible, Bucks Theological Dictionary, Benedicts History of the Baptists and Village Sermons. (His inventory is in Fauquier County Will Book 14/76.)

ⁱⁱⁱFauquier County Deed Book 10/307, James Ball and wife Mary, Winder Kenner and wife Molly Ball to John Edmonds, 1,000 acres, 17 March 1780.

^{iv}Fauquier County Will Book 3/434, Division of the Lands of John Edmonds, deceased, 2 April 1802.

^vJoan W. Peters, *Military Records, Patriotic Service, & Public Service Claims From The Fauquier County Virginia Court Minute Books 1759-1784* (Westminster, Maryland: Willow Bend Books, 1999), 66, 70, 115; Albert Sydney Edmonds, "John Edmonds, 1737-1798." *William and Mary Quarterly*. Series 2, Vol. 17. Williamsburg, Virginia: William and Mary College, 1937; Virginia State Census, *Fauquier County, Virginia, 1785*.

^{vi}Nancy Chappelle Baird, *Journals of Amanda Virginia Edmonds; Lass of the Mosby Confederacy, 1857-1867* (Delaplane, Virginia: Nancy Chappelle Baird, 1988), viii.

^{vii}Dell Upton, "Vernacular Domestic Architecture in Eighteenth-Century Virginia," Dell Upton and John Michael Vlach, eds., *Common Places: Readings in American Vernacular Architecture* (Athens, Georgia: University of Georgia Press, 1986), 321.

^{viii}Baker, Norman L. *Valley of the Crooked Run; The History of a Frontier Road* (Delaplane, Virginia: Norman L. Baker, 2002), 167.

^{ix}Fauquier County Deed Book 9/471, Denny Fairfax to John Edmonds, Lot 106 with 202 acres, 28 April 1787; Fauquier County Deed Book 11/127, Denny Fairfax to John Edmonds, Lot 111 with 380 acres, 28 April 1787.

^xFauquier County Clerk's Loose Papers, Chancery Suit 1839-019 *Marshall, John vs. Gibson, William*.

^{xi}Fauquier County Clerk's Loose Papers, Land Records & Disputes 1800-002 *Fairfax vs. Edmonds*; Fauquier County Clerk's Loose Papers, Land Records & Disputes 1810-002 *Martin, Philip's Executors vs. Edmonds, George*; Fauquier County Clerk's Loose Papers, Land Records & Disputes 1811-001 *Fairfax, Denny's Executor vs. Edmonds, John*.

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^{xiii}Fauquier County Clerk's Loose Papers, Land Records & Disputes 1820-002 *Colston vs. Edmonds*.

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^{xiii}Fauquier County Deed Book 15/549, George W. Edmonds to John Thomas, farm let 160-acre portion of lot in Leeds Manor for two pounds annual rent during the lives of George W., John and Ann (Nancy) Edmonds, 30 June 1803.

^{xiv}Fauquier County Will Book 3/244, Deposed Will of John Edmonds, deceased on 28 August 1798 after dictating his wishes but before reading and confirming, made by depositions of his sons William and John on 18 September 1798, proved 24 December 1798.

^{xv}Fauquier County Will Book 3/434, Division of the Lands of John Edmonds, deceased, 2 April 1802.

^{xvi}*Ibid.*

^{xvii} Fauquier County Deed Book 17/230, Elias Edmonds, Jr. to Isaac Settle, 350 acres whereon the said Elias Edmonds Jun'r now resides, 29 January 1808; B. Curtis Chappelle, *Maps and Notes of Upper Fauquier County, Virginia* (Warrenton, Virginia: Warrenton Antiquarian Society, 1954), 33.

^{xviii}Fauquier County Deed Book 18/121, George W. Edmonds and wife Sophia to Isaac Settle, 171 acres being a part of the tract devised to George W. Edmonds of his father, 15 December 1810.

^{xix} Fauquier County Deed Book 21/6, George W. Edmonds and wife Sophia to John Edmonds, 79 acres, 26 April 1816.

^{xx} Fauquier County Deed Book 22/93, William Edmonds to Hezekiah Shacklett, 250 acres whereon said Edmonds now lives, 28 June 1819.

^{xxi}Fauquier County Will Book 11/45, Inventory and Appraisal of the property belonging to the Estate of John Edmonds, deceased, 11 October 1828.

^{xxii} Fauquier County Clerk's Loose Papers, Chancery Suit 1876-053 *Blackwell, John E. and wife vs. Edmonds, Naomi Administrator &c.*

^{xxiii}*Ibid.*

^{xxiv} Fauquier County Deed Book 44/350, Kimble G. Hicks, Trustee, to Thomas Shearman 160 acres, 10 January 1845; Fauquier County Deed Book 44/412, John R. Edmonds (Trustee) to Thomas Shearman, release on 160 acres, 28 February 1845.

^{xxv}Fauquier County Deed Book 37/117, John R. Morgan to Thomas Shearman, 156.25 acres lately the property of William Morgan, deceased, 15 March 1837; Fauquier County Land Tax Record, Thomas Shearman, 1838.

^{xxvi}Baker, 181.

^{xxvii}Fauquier County Land Tax Records, 1845-1871. Sydnor's daughter was also named Margaret, so it is not absolutely certain that the one listed as leasing Wayside Cottage in the land tax records is Sydnor's wife continuously.

^{xxviii}Diary of Nannie Edmonds of Wayside Cottage, 7 December 1861. (4 July-31 December 1861), Alice Edmonds Rudasill, Mss5:1R8307:1, Richmond: Virginia Historical Society.

^{xxix} Fauquier County Will Book 25/217, Shearman, Thomas, deceased, Last Will and Testament, 25 October 1852, probated 22 May 1854.

^{xxx}U. S. Census, Frederick County, Virginia Population Schedules 1820-1880.

^{xxxi}U. S. Census, Frederick County, Virginia Population Schedules 1880-1900.

^{xxxii}Baird, ix; "Nancy Chappelle Baird, "Sky Meadows Origins Traced to the 1750's," *The Fauquier Democrat*, 8 January 1976.

^{xxxiii} Fauquier County Deed Book 42/ 291, Isaac Settle and wife Mary to Lewis Edmonds, 321 acres adjoining Sydnor Edmonds, Margaret Edmonds, Archibald Wilson and Nathaniel Grigsby, 2 February 1842; Fauquier County Deed Book 43/421, Lewis Edmonds and wife Elizabeth to Abner H. Settle, 148 acres 32 poles adjoining N. Grigsby, Thomas Ferguson's lease, the said A. H. Settle and Syd Edmonds, 23 November 1843. In 1842, Abner Settle purchased thirty-six acres, being a portion of Lucy Colston's share in the division of the estate of her brother in Leeds Manor. This land lies on the western border of the 148-acre parcel where Abner would build Mount Bleak.

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^{xxxiv} William E Reese, *The Settle-Suttle Family* (Carrollton, Georgia: Printed by Thomason Print Company, 1974), 329; Chappellear, 31-33; Edith F. Axelson, *Virginia Postmasters and Post Offices 1789-1832* (Athens, Georgia: Iberian Publishing Company, 1991), 113; Isaac Settle Postmaster, Paris, Fauquier County, Virginia, 11 February 1837, U. S. Post Office Department Records Reports of Site Locations in Fauquier County, Virginia 1837-1950, Microfilm 610, Richmond: Library of Virginia.

^{xxxv} Reese, 641. Mr. Reese cited the Isaac Settle and Dr. Thomas Lee Settle Bible record, owned by the late Miss Betty Settle, Paris, Virginia.

^{xxxvi} Reese, 641; Baird, xxiii; J. Stanton of Waverley, King George, Virginia, "Thomas Lee Settle 1836-1920," Sky Meadows State Park Abner H. Settle File, Delaplane, Virginia.

^{xxxvii} Fauquier County Clerk's Loose Papers, Chancery Suit 1874-008 *Settle & Rogers vs. Dulany et al.* This suit began in 1857 with Settle and Rogers in Paris filing the bill of complaint for money owned by Lewis Edmonds, deceased, that year, on his account; Abner H. Settle's bills and receipts for merchandise, 1867-1868 in Thomas Lee Settle Papers 1795 (1820-1900) 1949, Collection No. 4743, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina; U. S. Census, *Fauquier County, Virginia Agricultural Schedule, 1860*.

^{xxxviii} Reese, 643. Abner H. Settle, untitled poem, *Warrenton Weekly Whig*, 20 March 1869.

^{xxxix} Cheryl H. Shepherd, "North Wales," National Register Nomination 30-0-93, 21 December 1998, listed 29 June 1999.

^{xl} Dr. Robert M. Stribling, Farm Ledger 1838-1839, William C. Stribling, Jr., Markham, Virginia.

^{xli} Baird, xxiii; Stanton letter.

^{xlii} Letter from A. H. Settle to Shackelford, Spilman and Garden, 10 April 1868 in the Thomas Lee Settle Papers. Abner complained that he could hardly write because he was crippled with paralysis and failed to include the acceptable prices for the Piedmont Station buildings he owned and asked the firm to sell for him.

^{xliii} Abner Settle's 1855-1866 Account Book in Thomas Lee Settle Papers.

^{xliv} Aerial Photographs of Northwest Fauquier County West of the Blue Ridge and South of Paris, FG 126 37, FG 132 99, 8 May 1937; Audrey Hadow Michie of Charlottesville, Virginia, Interview by author, 22 January 2004.

^{xlv} Fauquier County Personal Property Tax Lists 1857-1859.

^{xlvi} Fauquier County Deed Book 49/163, Edward Colston et al in *Colston vs. Colston* to Abner Settle, 13 acres 29 poles, 19 October 1849; Fauquier County Deed Book 59/195, Daniel G. Smith and wife Ellen E. to Abner H. Settle, 143.5-acre portion of Leedswood, 20 October 1860.

^{xlvii} Fauquier County Deed Book 49/360, Edward Colston and wife Jane, Raleigh T. Colston, his brother by said Edward his Attorney in fact, John Hanson, Thomas Hanson and wife Anna C, William Leigh Jr., Conway Robinson and wife Mary Susan to Raleigh Colston, 500.5 acres in the Manor of Leeds on which the said Raleigh Colston now resides, 28 October 1845; Fauquier County Deed Book 53, page 365. Raleigh Colston and wife Gertrude P. to Daniel G. Smith, 644 acres in Leeds Manor, 24 January 1854; Fauquier County Land Tax Records, 1850-1862.

^{xlviii} U. S. Census, *Fauquier County, Virginia Agricultural Schedules, 1850, 1860*.

^{xlix} U. S. Census, *Fauquier County, Virginia Population Schedule, 1860*; U. S. Census, *Fauquier County, Virginia Slave Schedules, 1850-1860*; Fauquier County Personal Property Tax Lists, 1830-1860.

^l U. S. Census, *Fauquier County, Virginia Population Schedule, 1860*.

^{li} "Thomas Lee Settle: Biographical Sketch," *Makers of America*, Vol. 1, (Washington, D. C. 1915), 88; "Settle, Thomas Lee-Surgeon," Virginia Regimental Histories Series, *7th Virginia Cavalry* (Lynchburg, Virginia: H. E. Howard, Inc., 1992), 222; Dave Goetz, "The Virginian," *The Magazine of the University of Louisville* 20, no. 4 (Fall 2002): 12-13.

^{lii} Ibid.

^{liii} Diary of Nannie Edmonds of Wayside Cottage, 7 July 1861.

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^{liv}Sky Meadows State Park Files.

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^{lv}Hugh C. Keen and Horace Mewborn, *43rd Battalion Virginia Cavalry Mosby's Command*, 2nd ed. (Lynchburg, Virginia: H. E. Howard, Inc., 1993), 316, 365.

^{lvi}Nannie Edmonds Diary, 18-19 July 1861.

^{lvii}Baird, 123-4.

^{lviii}Ibid, 130, 142.

^{lix}Ibid, 153; Baker 144-145.

^{lx}Baird, 173.

^{lxi}Fauquier County Deed Book 60/161, A. H. Settle and wife Mary Ann to Thomas Glascock, 342 Acres, One Rood, 39 Perches, 1 December 1866.

^{lxii}Baird, 242; Article of Agreement between A. H. Settle and John Chamblin to sell to the latter the building known as the Ashby Depot at Piedmont Station, 1 September 1868; Article of Agreement between A. H. Settle and Arthur C. Johnson to sell the latter the lot and dwelling, Fred and Rogers store house and the land purchased by said Settle of B. C. Shacklett eighteen acres in all, 26 August 1868 in Thomas Lee Settle Papers. As noted in endnote 41, Abner H. Settle appointed the Shackelford, Spilman and Garden firm as his power of attorney in 1868. In January of 1869, Abner also appointed his son Thomas L. Settle to be his true and lawful power of attorney, who oversaw his accounts and estate from that time forward. Thomas sold the Piedmont Station land, and the legal firm complained that it was their first POA responsibility for which they were ultimately paid.

^{lxiii}Baird, 245-6; "Died December 12th Mrs. Mary A. Settle at Piedmont, Fauquier County, Va., aged about 50 years; she was sick but three days, and her death was sudden and unexpected to all" in *The Alexandria Gazette*, 28 December 1867.

^{lxiv}Fauquier County Deed Book 60/497, Thomas Glascock and wife Emily A. I. to George [M.] Slater, 342 Acres, One Rood, 39 Perches and 90 acres, 22 February 1868.

^{lxv}Keen and Mewborn, 366; James J. Williamson of Company A, Mosby's Rangers; A Record of the Operations of the 43rd Battalion Virginia Cavalry (New York: Ralph B. Kenyon Publisher, 1896), 18, 206-7, 280.

^{lxvi}Williamson, 330-1.

^{lxvii}Channing M. Smith, "George M. Slater," Confederate Veteran. Vol. 31. Nashville, Tennessee, 1923

^{lxviii}George N. Slater to David M. Born, 13 June 1995, Sky Meadows State Park Records, George M. Slater File.

^{lxix}Fauquier County Will Book 49/669, Slater, George M., deceased. Inventory and Appraisement, 5 June 1923; Fauquier County Will Book 50/98, Slater, George M., deceased. List of Heirs, 15 February 1923.

^{lxx}Fauquier County Clerk's Loose Papers, Chancery Suit OF# 537 *Fletcher, Guardian vs. Slater et al*, 19 August 1926-5 June 1930; Fauquier County Clerk's Loose Papers, Chancery Suit OF #574 *Strother's Administrator et al vs. Prudential Insurance Company of America et al*.

^{lxxi}Deposition of C. E. Strother, 38, of Delaplane, 17 May 1934 in *Strother's Administrator et al vs. Prudential Insurance Company of America et al*. Charles Edward Strother was the son of George Thomas Strother, deceased, who absorbed Mount Bleak and Timberlake Farm (including Wayside Cottage) into his substantial adjoining land holdings that extended southwest to Markham where he lived. G. T. Strother only owned Mount Bleak and Timberlake farms for four years from the 31st December of 1928 until the 23rd of March 1933.

^{lxxii}Ibid.

^{lxxiii}Ibid.

^{lxxiv}Lindsay W. Michie, *Portrait of an Appeaser; Robert Hadow, First Secretary in the British Foreign Office, 1931-1939* (Westport, Connecticut: Praeger Publishers, 1996), 2.

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^{lxxv}Ibid, 44, 94.

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^{lxxvi}Audrey Hadow Michie of Charlottesville, Virginia, interview by author, 22 January 2004.

^{lxxvii}Ibid.

^{lxxviii}Ibid.

^{lxxix}"Receives Knighthood," *Nevada State Journal*, 4 January 1953.

^{lxxx}"Appointed Consul," *Nevada State Journal*, 8 November 1953.

^{lxxxi}Separate depositions of George S. Ayre, December 1889 and his son George H. Ayre, November 1893 in *Baugh vs. Ayre*. Although George S. Ayre lived at Ayreshire during the Civil War, his residence during the 1870s was at Woodburn near Delaplane.

^{lxxxii}Fauquier County Deed Book 118/294, Harold Sowers to Rosser L. Campbell, 504 acres, 4 April 1919; Fauquier County DB 135/293, Katie C. Campbell, widow of Rosser L. Campbell, deceased, P. E. Campbell and wife Alice to Eugene H. Campbell and Frank C. Campbell, 504 acres, 4 March 1930; Fauquier County Land Tax Records, 1915-1932; *The Fauquier Democrat*, 1 January 1930 through 31 December 1931.

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Fauquier County Deed Book 4, page 195. James Wood & wife Mary to Randle Morgan, 215 acres whereon the said Morgan now lives, 24 June 1771.

Fauquier County Deed Book 10, page 195. Enoch Morgan to Abel Morgan, 107.5 acres, 5 April 1789.

Fauquier County Deed Book 10, page 196. Abell Morgan to Enoch Morgan, 107.5 acres, 24 May 1773.

Fauquier County Deed Book 10, page 307. James Ball and wife Mary, Winder Kenner and wife Molly Ball to John Edmonds, 1,000 acres, 17 March 1780.

Fauquier County Deed Book 9, page 471. Denny Fairfax to John Edmonds, Lot 106 with 202 acres, 28 April 1787.

Fauquier County Deed Book 15, page 549. George W. Edmonds to John Thomas, farm let 160-acre portion of lot in Leeds Manor, 30 June 1803.

Fauquier County Deed Book 11, page 127. Denny Fairfax to John Edmonds, Lot 111 with 380 acres, 28 April 1787.

Fauquier County Deed Book 17, page 230. Elias Edmonds, Jr. to Isaac Settle, 350 acres, 29 January 1808.

Fauquier County Deed Book 17, page 345. Abel Morgan to William Morgan, 37 acres, 9 March 1809.

Fauquier County Deed Book 18, page 121. George W. Edmonds and wife Sophia to Isaac Settle, 171 acres, 15 December 1810.

Fauquier County Deed Book 21, page 6. George W. Edmonds and wife Sophia to John Edmonds, 79 acres, 26 April 1816.

Fauquier County Deed Book 22, page 93. William Edmonds to Hezekiah Shacklett, 250 acres whereon said Edmonds now lives, 28 June 1819.

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Fauquier County Deed Book 38, page 64. Robert Crupper, Commissioner to Sydnor Edmonds, 160 acres and 12-acre lease, 10 October 1837.

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Fauquier County Deed Book 42, page 291. Isaac Settle and wife Mary to Lewis Edmonds, 321 acres, 2 February 1842.

Fauquier County Deed Book 43, page 41. Sydnor Edmonds to Kimble G. Hicks, Trustee, Matilda Edmonds and Cecelia Edmonds and Robert Crupper in the case of *Blackwell &c vs. Edmonds*, 160 acres in trust, 2 March 1843.

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Fauquier County Deed Book 44, page 350. Kimble G. Hicks, Trustee, to Thomas Shearman, 160 acres, 10 January 1845.

Fauquier County Deed Book 44, page 412. John R. Edmonds (Trustee) to Thomas Shearman, release on 160 acres, 28 February 1845.

Fauquier County Deed Book 49, page 163. Edward Colston et al in *Colston vs. Colston* to Abner Settle, 13 Acres 29 Poles, 19 October 1849.

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Fauquier County Deed Book 53, page 365. Raleigh Colston and wife Gertrude P. to Daniel G. Smith, 644 acres in Leeds Manor, 24 January 1854.

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Fauquier County Deed Book 59, page 554. Daniel G. Smith and wife Ellen E. to George S. Ayres [sic], 500 acres, 3 February 1863.

Fauquier County Deed Book 60, page 161. A. H. Settle and wife Mary Ann to Thomas Glascock, 342 Acres, One Rood, 39 Perches, 1 December 1866.

Fauquier County Deed Book 60, page 497. Thomas Glascock and wife Emily A. I. to George [M.] Slater, 342 Acres, One Rood, 39 Perches and 90 acres, 22 February 1868.

Fauquier County Deed Book 78, page 395. H. G. Dulany, Jr. to Arthur Herbert, POA, 17 September 1877.

Fauquier County Deed Book 94, page 55. J. A. C. Keith, Special Commissioner in the suit *Baugh vs. Ayre* to Arthur Herbert, Julian T. Burke and Richard D. Roszelle, Trustees under the will of H. G. Dulany, Jr., 27 December 1902.

Fauquier County Deed Book 114, page 542. William B. Timberlake and wife Ella R. to Thomas S. Timberlake, wife Minnie A., R. Lee Timberlake, wife E. Grace, James A. Timberlake and wife Mary S. to George H. Slater, 325 acres, 8 November 1916.

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Fauquier County Deed Book 117, page 79. Fanny D. Lemmon, widow, Mary D. Neville, widow, Eva D. Randolph and husband Archibald C. Randolph, Rebecca D. McElhone and husband Frederic McElhone to Harold Sowers, 504 acres, 26 April 1818.

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Fauquier County Deed Book 124, page 147. George H. Slater and wife Tacie G. F. to National Valley Bank of Staunton, 325 Acres 20 Poles in trust, 7 February 1923.

Fauquier County Deed Book 132, page 444. B. R. Glascock, Commissioner, Tacie G. F. Slater (widow of George H. Slater) and George R. Slater to G. T. Strother, Mount Bleak Farm 342A, 1R, 32P and Timberlake Farm 325A 20P, 31 December 1928.

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Fauquier County Deed Book 140, page 256. R. A. McIntyre and R. O. Harvard, Substituted Trustees, to Thomas B. Glascock, 342A 1R 39P known as the Slater Home Place and 325A 20P, 19 September 1934.

Fauquier County Deed Book 151, page 311. Eugene H. Campbell and wife Edith to East-West Cattle Corporation, 501 acres, 22 September 1941.

Fauquier County Deed Book 152, page 342. Thomas B. Glascock and wife Mary M. to Virginia H. Wood, 365 acres, 16 July 1942.

Fauquier County Deed Book 155, page 467. East-West Cattle Corporation to C. Reed Thomas, 501 acres, 12 January 1944.

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Fauquier County Deed Book 199, page 561. Certificate of Taking Virginia Highway Department, 7.59 acres and 7.13 acres, 6 May 1957.

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Fauquier County Deed Book 160, page 277. Virginia H. Wood to Raymond E. Lee and wife Jeanette Baker, 365 acres, 14 October 1946.

Fauquier County Deed Book 162, page 486. Charles V. B. Cushman and wife Elizabeth H. Cushman, Co-trustees, to Raymond E. Lee and wife Jeanette Baker, 500 acres, 5 August 1947.

Fauquier County Deed Book 167, page 438. Raymond E. Lee and wife Jeanette Baker to John W. Scott and Carolyn V. Scott, 365 acres and 500 acres, 17 January 1949.

Fauquier County Deed Book 199, page 610. Mary Moore deButts, formerly Mary Moore Glascock, and husband Harry A. to Lulu Richards Glascock McCoy, 315 acres, 30 July 1957.

Fauquier County Deed Book 201, page 121. Mary Moore deButts, formerly Mary Moore Glascock and husband Harry A. to Lulu Richards Glascock McCoy, 315 acres, 20 November 1957.

Fauquier County Deed Book 208, page 146. Jean Wittouck & wife Marguerite Benoist D'azy, Elisabeth Guillaume, Jules M. Guillaume and Marie Therese Ullens De Schooten to Lulu Richards Glascock McCoy, exchanged 9.16 acres, 31 July 1959.

Fauquier County Deed Book 208, page 151. Lulu Richards Glascock McCoy to Edith Neuman deVegvar, 1.45 acres, 30 October 1959.

Fauquier County Deed Book 222, page 189. John W. Scott and wife Carolyn V. to James S. Abrams, 865 acres, 5 August 1963.

Fauquier County Deed Book 222, page 190. C. Reed Thomas and wife Ruth to James S. Abrams, exchange of lands, 5 August 1963.

Fauquier County Deed Book 222, page 193. James S. Abrams and wife Marguerite to C. Reed Thomas, exchange of lands, 5 August 1963.

Fauquier County Deed Book 222, page 194. James S. Abrams and wife Marguerite to Richard C. Peyton and James E. Eden, Trustees, 500.5 acres and 365 acres in trust, 8 August 1963.

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Fauquier County Deed Book 224, page 29. James S. Abrams and Marguerite dePoe Abrams to Raymond W. Bates, ca. 872.5 acres, 26 December 1963.

Fauquier County Deed Book 228, page 332. Lulu G. McCoy and husband Thomas H. to Richard E. Hill, 303.17 acres in trust, 14 December 1964.

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Fauquier County Deed Book 285, page 315. James S. Abrams and wife Marguerite dePoe to Valley Forge Corporation, 1,132.298 acres, 3 January 1973.

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UTM References (continued 5th through 23rd)

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
5 – 18	244600	4320330	6 – 18	246000	4320400
7 – 18	246020	4320540	8 – 18	246220	4320520
9 – 18	246210	4320420	10 – 18	246520	4319360
11 – 18	245260	4319180	12 – 18	244580	4319580
13 – 18	244220	4319120	14 – 18	243300	4319240
15 – 18	243030	4319370	16 – 18	242860	4318860
17 – 18	242550	4318960	18 – 18	242500	4318820
19 – 18	241700	4319200	20 – 18	241620	4319380
21 – 18	241270	4319620	22 – 18	241290	4319700
23 – 18	240720	4320160			

The selected National Register property boundary encompasses the nominated 1,618.3-acre portion of Sky Meadows State Park, excluding the 245-acre Appalachian Trail in Clarke County. The outline of the park is drawn on one USGS map attached whereupon the UTM's were mapped. The Atlantic Seaboard Pipeline defines the northern boundary of the greater portion of the park lying west of Route 17. North-south extending Route 17, formerly the Shenandoah Road, severs the 485.9-acre eastern section of farmland whereon the circa 1860 former Chappleear House with outbuildings, a silo and the Lost Mountain Stable stand. The southern boundary west of Route 17 follows Edmonds Lane or Route 710, then drops south a distance before traveling northwest up to the western dashed line labeled the Appalachian National Scenic Trail.

This boundary surrounds all of the twenty-seven identified historic resources concentrated largely on the four major farmsteads that contribute to the historic significance of Sky Meadows State Park.

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Section Additional Documentation – Photograph & Negative List – VDHR Roll #20656 Page 40

This list corresponds to the **submitted photographs (in bold below)** but also serves to identify each view on the B&W negatives VDHR # 20656. Images were recorded in October, November & December 2003 by photographer Cheryl Shepherd. Before the enclosed negatives were placed in acid-free archival sheets, the VDHR number was placed on the strips. Negatives will be archived at VDHR in Richmond.

<u>Roll-Neg. #</u>	<u>Submitted Photo Seq. #</u>	<u>View</u>
20656-0		Mount Bleak Mansion rear elevation facing northwest.
20656-1	Photo 3 of 16	Mount Bleak Mansion rear elevation & E side facing northwest with E elevation of the summer kitchen.
20656-2		Mount Bleak Mansion facing southeast close-up of Greek Revival-style entrance, pilasters & 9/6.
20656-3		Mount Bleak Mansion facing southeast across 9/6 windows and entrance at east end.
20656-4	Photo 2 of 16	Mount Bleak Mansion - full front elevation south to north, facing southeast.
20656-5	Photo 7 of 16	Carriage & Corn House at Mount Bleak, facing northwest across south elevation.
20656-6		Mount Bleak rear dooryard and south view facing southeast across the valley.
20656-7		Mount Bleak setting – rear yard with outbuildings facing northwest from upper drive of Edmonds Lane. The Meeting House can be seen in the north-right distance.
20656-8	Photo 1 of 16	Mount Bleak setting – rear yard with outbuildings facing W from upper drive of Edmonds Lane, The Meeting House can be seen in the north right distance.
20656-9		Ditto
20656-10		Mount Bleak Mansion interior, 2 nd floor main block in east bedchamber facing northeast to mantelpiece.
20656-11		Underexposed
20656-12		Mount Bleak Mansion interior Parlor mantelpiece with concave frieze, facing southeast on east wall – with flash.
20656-13	Photo 5 of 16	Mount Bleak Mansion interior Parlor – mantelpiece with concave frieze w/o flash, in natural light, to SE.
20656-14	Photo 8 of 16	Summer Kitchen at Mount Bleak, west elevation & north gable. Mount Bleak's west gable also, facing E.
20656-15		Ranch-style Guest House/Visitor's Center/Gift Shop, facing southeast to north end and west front.
20656-16		Summer Kitchen at Mount Bleak, west and south elevations, house in background, facing northeast.
20656-17	Photo 9 of 16	Wash & Ice House at Mount Bleak, south end and west side, facing northeast.
20656-18		Summer Kitchen at Mount Bleak, east elevation that faces into rear dooryard, facing northwest.
20656-19	Photo 10 of 16	Barns at Mount Bleak, southwest of the mansion, facing northwest to Loafing Shed, Machine Shed, Loafing Shed and Hay Barn.
20656-20		Non-contributing Chicken House at Mount Bleak.
20656-21	Photo 11 of 16	Meeting House, south front elevation with non-contributing shed in rear corner, facing north.
20656-22		Meeting House, west gable end and south front up close, facing northeast.
20656-23		Meeting House, east gable end and north rear up close, facing southwest.
20656-24		Old Boston Mill Road remains at the Meeting House, facing south toward Route 17.
20656-25		Meeting House, east side elevation and south front, facing northwest.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Sky Meadows State Park
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20656-26		Loafing Shed and Hog/Sheep Shelter northwest of the Meeting House, facing northeast.
20656-27	Photo 13 of 16	Wayside Cottage, north gable with stone chimney foundations, west front (presently) elevation, facing SE.
20656-28	Photo 14 of 16	Wayside Cottage, south gable with brick chimney and east rear (presently) elevation, facing northwest.
20656-29	Photo 15 of 16	Timberlake House front east elevation, with the Bank Barn, Cattle Scale Barn, Machine & Grain Shed in back, facing west.
20656-30	Photo 4 of 16	Mount Bleak Mansion interior in central hall facing southwest to stairway, bottom rank, natural light.
20656-31		Ditto with flash-burned details.
20656-32	Photo 6 of 16	Mount Bleak Mansion interior Dining Room facing the Dutch Door on south back wall, east corner, to SE.
20656-33	Photo 12 of 16	Snowden Ruins, facing south into the overgrown foundation of the main house. The stone chimney partly stands in background but is hard to see in B&W.
20656-34		Timberlake Barns, facing southwest.
20656-35		Ditto
20656-36	Photo 16 of 16	Tenant House east of Route 17, formerly Chappellear's, facing southeast to north gable and west front elevation.